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Algeria	5.50 Dn.	Israel	IS. 36.00	Norway	5.50 N.Kr.
Austria	17 S.	Italy	1000 Lire	Oman	0.700 Rials
Bahrain	0.650 Din	Jordan	450 Fils	Portugal	50 Esc.
Belgium	33 B.Fr	Kenya	Shs. 16.00	Qatar	6.50 Rials
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Kuwait	500 Fils	Rep. of Ireland	50 P.
Cyprus	400 Mils	Lebanon	LL 4.00	Saudi Arabia	6.00 Rials
Denmark	6.50 D.Kr.	Libya	LDin 0.35	Spain	80 Ptas.
Egypt	90 P	Luxembourg	33 L.Fr	Sweden	5.50 S.Kr
Finland	5.50 F.M.	Madeira	55 Esc.	Switzerland	1.90 S.Fr.
France	4.50 F.	Malta	35 Cents	Tunisia	0.500 Din
Germany	2.00 D.M.	Morocco	5.50 Dh	Turkey	T.L. 150.00
Great Britain	35 P.	Netherlands	2.25 Fl.	U.A.E.	6.50 Dirh
Greece	45 Dr.	Nigeria	1.70 K.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.85
Iran	135 Rials			Yugoslavia	62 D.

Andropov Links Missile Cuts To NATO Arms Reduction

The Associated Press

Yuri V. Andropov speaking Tuesday at a celebration marking the Soviet Union's 60th anniversary.

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov, chairman of the Soviet Communist Party, unveiled a complex offer Tuesday for limiting nuclear arms in Europe, saying that Moscow would be willing to reduce its arsenal of intermediate-range missiles to the combined number of missiles held by Britain and France.

In a crucial proviso, however, Mr. Andropov made it clear that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must agree in return to forgo deployment of 572 advanced Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe, set to begin late next year.

The Soviet leader said further that the United States and its NATO allies would have to agree with Moscow to reduce the numbers of aircraft stationed in Europe, and capable of carrying nuclear weapons, to equal numbers on both sides.

"In short, the ball is now in the court of the U.S.A.," Mr. Andropov said.

Western diplomats said the overall proposal, elements of which have leaked into the Western press over the past 10 days, was superficially attractive but would nevertheless leave NATO at a serious disadvantage in medium-range nuclear forces.

France and Britain have a combined total of 162 intermediate-range nuclear missiles, most of them relatively inaccurate weapons positioned aboard submarines, according to figures complied by the authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

But the French and British missiles, Western diplomats in Moscow emphasized, are independent strategic nuclear forces not under NATO command. Under the Soviet proposal, the diplomats said, Moscow would retain a formidable force of its new mobile SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe while NATO would have no comparable weapons with which it could deter, or respond to, a Soviet attack.

Mr. Andropov made his offer in an hourlong speech at a Kremlin celebration marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. Konstantin U. Chernenko, the 71-year-old Politburo member and the closest associate of the late Leonid I. Brezhnev, appeared to chair the meeting, leading some Western analysts to conclude that he now ranks second behind Mr. Andropov in the political hierarchy.

In his televised remarks, the 68-year-old Soviet leader dwelled on foreign policy and said remarkably little — in what was, in effect, his inaugural address to the nation — about domestic policy, particularly about the country's stagnating economy. Much of his speech dealt with ethnic relations in the Soviet Union, which he acknowledged were not yet trouble-free.

On strategic weapons, Mr. Andropov repeated the recent warning of Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov that the Kremlin would proceed with a new model of Soviet missile comparable to the MX if Washington deployed the latter. Mr. Andropov also disclosed that the Soviet Union was testing a long-range cruise missile to counter U.S. weapons in production.

U.S. Congress approves record military spending but bars production funds for MX. Page 3.

But Mr. Andropov contended, "These are not threats at all," adding that the Soviet Union was seeking "an honest agreement that will do no damage to either side and will, at the same time, lead to a reduction of nuclear arsenals."

He did warn the Reagan administration, however, not to consider using the MX and other systems as bargaining chips in strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva.

"If the people in Washington really believe that new weapons systems will be a 'trump' for the Americans at negotiations, we want them to know that these 'trumps' are false," Mr. Andropov declared.

Mr. Andropov said that the Kremlin favors "substantially" lower numbers of strategic warheads as well as fewer delivery vehicles on both sides, a point the United States has insisted on, and he said that "improvement of nuclear weapons should be maximally restricted."

The Soviet offer to slash its intermediate-range missiles targeted on Western Europe appears to go further in some respects than an offer the late Leonid I. Brezhnev advanced publicly last February.

If NATO would forgo its Pershing-2 and cruise missile deployment, Mr. Brezhnev proposed, the Soviet Union would reduce its forces by one-third over a few years and by another third by 1990. Working from the Soviet count of about 1,000 intermediate-range missiles and nuclear-armed aircraft on both sides, a figure NATO strongly disputes, this proposal would have cut both sides to 600 missiles and aircraft by 1985 and 300 by 1990.

Intermediate-range weapons in Europe are covered by a separate set of U.S.-Soviet negotiations that have been under way in Geneva for more than a year.

Bringing the number medium-range missiles in line with the number of British and French missiles would mean eliminating about 420 Soviet missiles. But Western analysts assume the 160 or so that would be retained would be sophisticated SS-20s, with greater accuracy, mobility and versatility than the French or British forces.

Analysts in Moscow said this arrangement would be unacceptable for several reasons. Without the new U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, NATO would have no weapons under its command

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Arthur Rubinstein Is Dead; Polish-Born Pianist Was 95

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Arthur Rubinstein, 95, one of the greatest pianists of the century, died Monday in his sleep at his home in Geneva.

He started playing the piano at the age of 3, made his debut shortly thereafter, and was still playing until about five years ago. His only modern rival as a pianist was Vladimir Horowitz. In his autobiography, Mr. Rubinstein conceded that Mr. Horowitz was the better pianist, but not the better musician.

With his remarkable technique, tone and musical logic, with the élan he brought to his interpretations, with his natural, unflurried style, Mr. Rubinstein offered, above all others, the ability to convey the joy of music.

"What good are vitamins?" he demanded when he was asked, at 75, to explain his vivacity and fire. "Eat a lobster, eat a pound of caviar — live! If you are in love with a beautiful blonde with an empty face and no brains at all, don't be afraid. Marry her! Live!"

He conscientiously applied the prescription to himself. There was dash to his mode of life, just as there was to his making of sumptuous music.

Even at an age when most artists slow down, he was giving concerts on an average of one every three days, he was recording furiously out of his vast repertory and he was the life of innumerable parties and luncheons.

His historic appearance at Carnegie Hall in 1937 marked a new dedication to his art. "It is said of me that when I was young I divided my time impartially among wine, women and song," he remarked afterward. "I deny this categorically. Ninety percent of my interests were women."

Keystone

Arthur Rubinstein

There was an element of exaggeration to this comment, but certainly the post-1937 Rubinstein was a mature artist. His special fusion of romanticism and intellectualism caught the public fancy. His concerts were standing room only; his recordings sold in the millions; he performed all over the world at fees of $6,000 and more per concert, then the highest fee for any artist before the public.

Mr. Rubinstein moved with ease through a repertory that started with Mozart, proceeded through Beethoven and the 19th century and wound up with such moderns as Heitor Villa-Lobos and Stravinsky. Chopin, however, was his specialty, and here he was considered by many to be without peer.

Part of the Rubinstein manner (and mystique) was his musical pedigree. His first big-name enthusiast was Joseph Joachim, the violinist friend of Brahms. His early piano training came from Karl Heinrich Barth, a pupil of Liszt, who had been taught by Carl Czerny, who had in turn been a pupil of Beethoven. Mr. Rubinstein drew personally, moreover, on the talents of such titans as Saint-Saëns, Paderewski, Eugene Ysaÿe, Debussy, Franck and Artur Schnabel.

Mr. Rubinstein worked very hard, by any other standards than his own, to perfect and project his artistry, though he liked to create the impression that it was all effortless — as indeed it sounded to audiences. Practice for its own sake, however, was not his notion of how to extract music from the printed notes.

On one occasion he said: "At every concert I leave a lot to the moment. I must have the unexpected, the unforeseen. I want to risk, to dare. I want to be surprised by what comes out. I want to enjoy it more than the audience. That way the music can bloom anew. It's like making love. The act is always the same, but each time it's different."

One of the elements of freshness in a Rubinstein concert was the evident happiness with which he played. He admonished one interviewer: "Don't tell Hurok" — Sol Hurok, his impresario of many years — "but I'd play the piano for nothing, I enjoy it so much."

To see and hear Mr. Rubinstein

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

U.S. Calls Kremlin Plan Unacceptable, Says It Would Leave Soviet Advantage

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States rejected an offer on Tuesday by the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, to sharply reduce the number of Soviet missiles in Europe if NATO dropped plans to deploy 572 comparable weapons there starting next year.

France and Britain also rejected the proposal, saying that it would perpetuate an imbalance of forces in Europe that strongly favors the Soviet Union, and West Germany expressed skepticism about the plan.

The statement by the State Department said: "The Soviet proposal contained in Mr. Andropov's speech today is unacceptable because it would leave the Soviets with several hundred warheads on SS-20s while denying us the means to deter that threat."

It reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to President Ronald Reagan's "zero option" proposal, which calls for cancellation of NATO plans to deploy the 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles only if Moscow dismantles all 324 of its existing SS-20s and 260 older SS-4s and SS-5s.

"We hope the Soviets will now come to realize that we cannot give up the means to counter the nuclear threat they pose to NATO unless the threat is eliminated altogether," the U.S. statement said.

Mr. Andropov, in an address marking the Soviet Union's 60th anniversary, proposed reducing Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to match the number deployed by France and Britain.

Margaret Thatcher

Claude Cheysson

But the U.S. statement rejected both his linking of Soviet reductions to the number of British and French missiles and his limiting of proposed cuts to the European Soviet Union, west of the Ural Mountains. It said the British and French missiles are not an element in the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe, the so-called INF negotiations.

"We cannot accept that the U.S. should agree to allow the Soviets superiority over us because the British and French maintain their own national deterrent forces," it said.

"Nor can we agree that INF limits should apply only in Europe. This would leave the Soviets free to threaten our Asian friends as well as to maintain a highly mobile missile force that can be moved at any time into position to threaten NATO."

Claude Cheysson, the French minister for external relations, said Mr. Andropov was "sidetracking the conversation" with his offer to limit the number of Soviet missiles to the combined total of British and French missiles.

The real issue "is the imbalance of forces in Europe," Mr. Cheysson said in a French television interview. France maintains that the imbalance is strongly in favor of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Cheysson said, "What is shocking to me is to introduce [into the discussions] the French nuclear arsenal, which has been limited to the necessary minimum. If we diminish it, it will lose its deterrent value."

Mr. Cheysson reiterated France's determination not to allow its nuclear arsenal to become an element in East-West disarmament negotiations.

"The French nuclear arsenal does not belong to the system of the Atlantic alliance — we are independent," Mr. Cheysson said.

He said the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 missiles may become unavoidable "to re-establish the balance."

"Balance is the key to peace," he added. The one way toward re-establishing that balance, he said, is to pursue the zero option or to diminish the number of missiles to an insignificant proportion.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain told Parliament that the Soviet plan, if implemented, would leave the United States with no medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe while the Soviet Union would have "a very considerable number left."

"That does not seem to me to keep the essential balance which is required for our security," Mrs. Thatcher said.

In Bonn, Jürgen Sudhoff, a West German government spokesman, said Mr. Andropov's offer sounded good but would not achieve parity.

West Germany still supports Mr. Reagan's proposal on the zero option, he said. "We want no medium-range missiles either in the West or the East," he added.

South African Police Are Cleared In Death of Jailed White Physician

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — A magistrate exonerated the security police Tuesday for the death in their custody of a white official of a mainly black trade union who had been held without charge for intensive interrogation.

Dr. Neil Aggett, 28, was found hanging in his cell at security police headquarters in Johannesburg early on Feb. 5 after being held without charge more than two months. About 45 people had previously died in security police custody, but he was the first white. Thousands of blacks turned up for his funeral.

An inquest into the death turned into an inquiry into security police methods, with former detainees testifying that they had been assaulted and tortured. Lawyers for Dr. Aggett's family, who showed that he spent 110 of the final 168 hours of his life in police interrogation rooms, asked that two security police officers directly responsible for his treatment be charged with culpable homicide, a crime equivalent to what is called manslaughter in U.S. law.

Instead, the magistrate, Petrus A.J. Kotze, found that the "balance of probabilities" supported the police contention that Dr. Aggett had consented to the lengthy interrogation sessions. He also ruled that the physician's own statement that he had been assaulted, which he dictated to a police officer on the final morning of his life, could not "be accepted as true."

If there was any criminal liability for Dr. Aggett's death, the magistrate suggested, it attached to a fellow political prisoner and friend, Auret van Heerden. Mr. van Heerden testified that Dr. Aggett had told him, four days before he died, that he had "broken" as a result of electric shock torture, beatings and prolonged sleep deprivation. Mr. van Heerden, who recently sued the police for the torture he says he underwent, also testified that he realized on the night of Dr. Aggett's death that his friend had become suicidal.

Mr. Kotse, a former prosecutor in political cases, devoted the final portion of his statement to discussing whether Mr. van Heerden should be charged in Dr. Aggett's death for not having immediately alerted a warder. He concluded that Mr. van Heerden's legal responsibility for the death was not clear beyond a reasonable doubt.

He then found that no one was responsible and that Dr. Aggett might have killed himself out of remorse for having supplied names to his interrogators. At the inquest, the security police refused to disclose the names they said they got from the physician, and they acknowledged under cross-examination that no arrests were made on the basis of the information they said he supplied.

"Everyone said we were crazy to fight the government," said Dr. Aggett's mother, Joyce. Her husband, Aubrey, 70, a farmer who immigrated from Kenya 18 years ago to avoid black rule, said he was still convinced that his son had been tortured and that he had taken his life because he had been threatened with further interrogation.

Jan Theron, general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers Union, for which Dr. Aggett worked as secretary in the Transvaal, said the magistrate's findings gave the security police a license to harass black trade unions. "The treatment of the evidence was so selective that one cannot but believe that it was motivated by a strong concern to whitewash the police," he said.

Dr. Elizabeth Floyd, who lived with Dr. Aggett and was arrested with him on Nov. 26, 1981, called the finding "incredibly cynical." Mr. Kotze discounted her testimony Tuesday morning on the ground that her detention and Dr. Aggett's death had biased her against the security police, but he cited her testimony that she had not been assaulted by the police when it came to refuting the contention of the Aggetts' lawyers that the security police systematically assault and intimidate political detainees.

Inevitably, the Aggett inquest was compared to that held four years ago into the death of the black nationalist leader Steve Biko in security police custody. Mr. Kotze seemed to wish to avoid the criticisms leveled at the magistrate in that case, who exonerated the police without offering any analysis of the evidence. It took Mr. Kotze six and a half hours over two days to read his statement.

INSIDE

- After two difficult years in the White House, **patches of gray have begun to show in the** once black-and-white world of Ronald Reagan. Page 6.
- In Hanoi, the **Vietnamese leadership** reportedly is showing signs of anxiety about a possible rapprochement between its archenemy, China, and its strongest supporter, the Soviet Union. Yet it remains unclear how these efforts will affect the situation in Cambodia. Page 2.
- **The U.S. economy is declining at a 2.2 percent annual rate this quarter**, reversing modest gains in the gross national product over the previous six months, according to a government estimate disclosed Tuesday. Page 15.
- A special report on Nigeria appears today. Page 7S.

Nicaragua's Envoy to U.S. Deserts Sandinists

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nicaragua's ambassador to the United States said that he has resigned from his government and from the Sandinist National Liberation Front that runs it, because radical Sandinists are turning the leftist regime into a tyranny that no longer listens to its own people.

Francisco Fiallos, 36, said Monday he made his decision after failing at numerous attempts to persuade the Sandinists they are "losing public support" because of their increasing authoritarianism under "state of emergency" regulations imposed in March.

"There is growing discontent" in the country, he said. "Production is bad, and there is no feeling among the people that they are living under a system of law and judicial protections. Decisions are made by ever fewer people, with ever less consultation." At first, he said, "they listened to me. But then they lost interest in listening. Now, they hear, but they do not listen."

Mr. Fiallos is one of a growing number of high-level Nicaraguan officials, and the second ambassador to Washington in little more than a year, to resign because of political differences with the Sandinist government. His predecessor at the Nicaraguan Embassy here, Arturo Cruz, a banker, has since joined a group of Nicaraguan exiles opposing the Sandinists on grounds that Sandinist Marxists and their Cuban and Eastern Bloc allies have perverted the democratic goals of the Nicaraguan revolution.

A Harvard-trained attorney who joined the Sandinists in 1977 as an underground supporter in its struggle against Anastasio Somoza, Mr. Fiallos said that "for the moment, what I want to do is rest and think." But he acknowledged that he has been in touch with Mr. Cruz and others of his group, led by a former Sandinist guerrilla hero, Eden Pastora, and sees joining them as "an option."

The Nicaraguan government, in a brief announcement Saturday, said that Mr. Fiallos was being reassigned along with a number of diplomats. But Mr. Fiallos said that he had informed the foreign minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, of his decision to resign on Dec. 12, two days after the government prohibited publication of remarks he had made to La Prensa, the opposition newspaper, calling for political pluralism and free elections.

His resignation is likely to weaken further the Sandinists' credibility among a diminishing group of supporters in the West who see them as increasingly authoritarian and unwilling to allow political freedoms.

Much of what remains of their support among Socialist governments in Western Europe, and among some Latin American countries, according to officials of those governments, is more opposition to the Reagan administration than active support for the Sandinists. These Europeans argue that there is no possibility of tempering Nicaragua's militarism as long as it is threatened by armed groups supported by outside powers.

Like Mr. Cruz, Mr. Fiallos coupled his criticism of the Sandinists with a denunciation of U.S. economic and political pressure against them, as well as covert support for exile groups led by defeated Somoza soldiers, know as Somocistas, trying to overthrow them.

"I stand by everything I ever said about U.S. policy," Mr. Fiallos said. The Sandinist "radicals," he said, "have Ronald Reagan and this administration on their side" because Reagan support for the hated Somocistas strengthens the radicals.

"This is the most important point," he said. "The Reagan policy has to change, and let Nicaragua alone to solve its own problems. It is a Nicaraguan problem, a Sandinista problem."

As have other Sandinist dissidents and defectors, Mr. Fiallos also said he was disturbed by the strong presence of Cuban and other East bloc advisers in Nicaragua. These include what other informed Nicaraguan sources have said are as many as two dozen Bulgarians.

But Mr. Fiallos also said that while direct Cuban involvement in high-level government decisions was often talked about, especially in the United States, he had not seen it. He gave some credence to reports that President Fidel Castro of Cuba at times had sought to be a moderating influence among the Sandinists.

"No revolutionary process is perfect," he added. But beginning with the postponement of promised elections until at least 1985, and "problems with the emergency law," decreed after a series of exile raids, which prohibits activity by non-Sandinist political parties, "things got worse."

South African Who Left U.S. Linked to Spying

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The departure of a senior South African diplomat from the United States two months ago was connected to "acts of an intelligence nature," U.S. diplomatic sources have confirmed.

The diplomat, Daniel J.J. Opperman, reportedly known by U.S. officials to be the chief operative for South Africa's National Intelligence Service here, left Washington in mid-October. Listed as a first secretary, he was described by an embassy spokesman as performing general political duties.

Whether Mr. Opperman was formally asked to leave the United States or was withdrawn voluntarily remains unclear. A State Department official familiar with the case refused to comment, saying only, "We're just not saying anything about that particular individual. I just can't elaborate."

When pressed, an official said, "Maybe it's not in our interest to go any further," and suggested that South Africa may have taken action against a U.S. diplomat before the United States moved against Mr. Opperman. The official would not elaborate.

A spokesman for the South African Embassy said the Foreign Ministry in Pretoria had issued a statement saying that Mr. Opperman was transferred routinely, and that there had been no request for his recall or complaints to the South African ambassador about his activities.

"There are intelligence liaisons in most major embassies, so this must have been something highly unusual, perhaps involving American citizens," a source said. "There are a lot of anti-apartheid groups in this city."

Reports about Mr. Opperman first appeared in the Rand Daily Mail, a prominent Johannesburg newspaper, over the weekend. They said he had been connected with "harassment" of U.S. anti-apartheid groups.

The British government revealed late last week that it had asked for the withdrawal of a South African Embassy employee in London for actions against black nationalist groups in that country.

The employee, Joseph Klue, was a member of the London embassy's administrative and technical staff, a much lower rank than that held by Mr. Opperman. He was asked to leave Britain for "activities incompatible with his official status," diplomatic language for spying. Mr. Klue, according to court testimony, had hired men to break into the offices of black nationalist and anti-apartheid groups in London.

A spokesman for the British Embassy, when informed of the Opperman case, said there had been no links established between the two cases other than the similarity of timing and apparent purpose of the operations.

While none of the targeted black nationalist groups are particularly active in the Washington area, organizations involved in promoting anti-apartheid programs have reported unusual activities at their headquarters in recent months.

Randal Robinson, the head of TransAfrica, a black American lobbying organization for Africa and the Caribbean, said his Washington offices have been the target of almost weekly break-ins for several months.

"File drawers are left open. Things are moved around, but nothing is taken. Obviously, people come here for reading," Mr. Robinson said, adding that at least once an internal memo written to him by a staff member was leaked to a South African newspaper.

Another group, the Southern African Support Project, reported an unusual break-in last spring during a telethon campaign to raise money for medical and school supplies. The office where the telethon lists were kept was entered but no office equipment or other valuable items were taken.

Bonn Considering Repatriation Plan

Reuters

BONN — The West German government has drawn up a plan under which unemployed foreign workers who voluntarily return home over the next two years would each be paid 9,000 marks ($3,700), informed sources said Tuesday.

The offer would apply to foreign workers who had lost a job because of factory closures or bankruptcies, or who had worked part-time for at least six months.

The West German government has expressed concern that with the number of unemployed at more than two million and still rising, the presence of 2.6 million foreign workers in the country could be socially disruptive.

Soviet-Chinese Feelers Seem to Worry Vietnam

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Vietnam is showing signs of anxiety about a possible rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union.

Yet, it remains unclear how the efforts by Moscow and Beijing to improve their strained relations will affect the situation in Cambodia, where Vietnamese troops have been battling Cambodian guerrillas since an invasion nearly four years ago. The Chinese have demanded a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia as one of three conditions for improving relations with Moscow.

Some Western diplomats believe that the Vietnamese may launch a bigger offensive than usual against resistance groups near the Thai border during the dry season to try to upset the Chinese-Soviet rapprochement.

While the Chinese-Soviet feelers have been showing promise, there has been no sign of any positive Chinese response to recent ostensible Vietnamese overtures on improving relations.

According to the head of Thailand's National Security Council, Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri, the Vietnamese clearly are worried about the Chinese-Soviet rapprochement. He cited the recent visits to Moscow of high-ranking Vietnamese officials, adding, "If you're not worried, you stay at home."

In October, Truong Chinh, Vietnam's president and No. 2 man in the Communist Party Politburo, went to Moscow at the same time that the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Leonid F. Ilyichev, was in Beijing for exploratory talks with the Chinese. The Vietnamese visit was announced shortly after the Russians and Chinese said they planned to meet.

A communiqué issued after Truong Chinh's talks with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the late Soviet president, said the discussions were largely devoted to Chinese-Soviet and Chinese-Vietnamese relations and that the two leaders agreed that any normalization between Moscow and Beijing would not come at the expense of "third countries." The communiqué's tone toward Beijing was unusually mild, and China was not criticized by name.

On the same day that the Vietnamese party paper, Nhan Dan, published the communiqué, however, it also printed a harsh denunciation of China as "the principal danger to the three Indochinese countries." It said the three — Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia — were "determined to defeat all maneuvers by the reactionaries in the Beijing government."

According to diplomatic sources, a possible major ramification of Chinese-Soviet rapprochement could be a reduction of Soviet bloc aid to Vietnam, estimated at more than $2 billion a year. The aid is considered vital to the Vietnamese war effort in Cambodia and a source of irritation between Beijing and Moscow.

According to a diplomat who recently returned from a trip to Vietnam, East European countries already are planning to cut back aid to Vietnam by about 20 percent.

He noted that during Truong Chinh's visit to Moscow in October, Soviet leaders openly criticized Hanoi for inefficient use of foreign aid.

The Russians, however, are seen here as having little flexibility as far as China's demand for Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia is concerned. Any outright Soviet pressure on Vietnam to pull out its troops would almost certainly meet a stiff reaction, and the Russians would stand to lose naval and air base facilities at Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang, diplomats said. Vietnam allowed the Russians to use the bases after China's incursion across Vietnam's northern border in 1979.

Another Chinese demand, a reduction of Soviet forces along the Chinese border, is easier for Moscow to meet, but may also provoke Vietnamese anxieties, according to diplomats here.

"Anything that eases pressure on China's northern border is a problem for Vietnam," a diplomat said, since it would allow the Chinese Army to focus more attention on the Vietnamese border.

The problem was underscored for Hanoi last month when the Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, told Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda of Thailand that China would give the Thais "complete support" if the Vietnamese invaded Thailand.

To wipe out the Cambodian resistance groups along the border, military analysts here say, Vietnamese forces must cross into Thailand in strength and surround them, an act that might provoke the threatened Chinese reaction.

Chinese-Soviet Tension Said to Ease

Reuters

BEIJING — Tension along the Chinese-Soviet frontier has further relaxed this year following Moscow's calls for détente with China, according to a rare account from the border available in Beijing on Tuesday.

It said that Soviet military exercises, once held regularly as a show of force, had been less frequent and day-to-day border problems stood a better chance of being resolved in a reasonable manner through discussions.

The account is given in an article to be published in the next edition of the magazine Observation Post, regarded as authoritative. It was printed earlier in a Shanghai evening paper that arrived in the capital Tuesday.

The author, Lu Fowei, said he visited the border shortly before the death last month of the Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev. Moscow and Beijing had renewed bilateral consultations the previous month.

"Over the past six months or so, the border has seemed quieter than before, military exercises by the Soviet Army have been held less frequently, and disputes … have stood a better chance of being solved fairly reasonably," the article said.

It was referring specifically to one sector, near Suifenhe in East Manchuria, not far from the Soviet naval port of Vladivostok, but indicated this was the general situation.

It is necessary to wait and see what else the new Soviet leadership will do to improve Chinese-Soviet relations before progress can be made, the article added.

Chinese leaders have said repeatedly that Moscow must first take concrete action toward removing three obstacles it said are blocking the way to an improvement.

They are the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Moscow's support for Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, and more than 50 divisions along China's northern borders that Beijing says constitute a major threat.

"Recently Soviet leaders have made several statements expressing hopes of normalizing their relations with China, but at the same time the Soviet Union maintains one million troops stationed on the Chinese-Soviet and Chinese-Mongolian borders," the article said.

"As neighbors, we can't help but think to ourselves that this is no guard of honor intended for welcoming state guests," it added.

"Superficially it would seem that there are traces of a relaxation, but we will have to let further facts and actions judge whether or not it is a substantial one," the article quoted a Chinese officer there as saying.

United Press International

CARACAS FIRE — Firemen watched helplessly as a fire raged at a Caracas power station. The fire, caused by two explosions Sunday, has left at least 106 dead, 500 injured and 1,000 homeless. It is the worst tragedy in Venezuela since a 1967 earthquake that killed 260.

Official Says Israel Wants Curbs On Forces in Lebanese Buffer Zone

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The security zone that Israel wants in southern Lebanon would be off limits to all artillery, rocket launchers, anti-aircraft missiles and fortifications by the Lebanese Army, according to a senior Israeli official.

Under the plan, no international military force would be deployed in the 25-mile (40-kilometer) area, the official said Monday. Only Lebanese Army and police units would be allowed access, and they would not be authorized to have weapons able to reach towns in northern Israel.

In addition, said the official, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, Israel wants Lebanon to agree to permit Israeli aerial reconnaissance flights over the area and to allow the establishment of monitoring stations manned by Israelis.

He said that during secret negotiations conducted over the last two months, mostly by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, "authorized people" in Beirut had "basically agreed" on the security arrangements, although many details remained to be worked out by military subcommittees.

The official asserted that the "authorized people," who were reportedly not government officials but were close to President Amin Gemayel, had indicated that Mr. Gemayel was prepared "to end the state of war" with Israel.

This, the official explained, would be expressed in a document that would fall just short of a peace treaty but would go beyond the proposal that he said had been made by the special U.S. envoy, Philip C. Habib, to end the state of belligerency. Lebanese-Israeli relations are now formally governed by an armistice agreement reached after the Middle East conflict of 1948 and early 1949.

The accuracy of the Israelis' reading of Lebanese intentions could not be determined here. The identity of the "authorized persons" was not made clear, although they were believed to be Phalangist Christians with ties to the Gemayel family.

Despite the Phalangists' presumed role in killing hundreds of Palestinian men, women and children in September in two Beirut refugee camps, Israel has maintained close relations with the faction and remains its main supplier of arms.

Mr. Sharon, who was reportedly frustrated by Mr. Habib's efforts, opened his own negotiations and kept their progress secret from the United States. He informed Mr. Habib during a meeting last Thursday that he had achieved "a real breakthrough" in getting the Lebanese to accept a working paper as a framework for talks.

In an interview Friday in the newspaper Ma'ariv, Mr. Sharon said: "We are very close to opening direct negotiations between the governments of Israel and Lebanon for the achievement of a political-defense settlement, which will ensure, in its first phase, the normalization of relations between the two countries, like open borders, free trade, tourism, etc." He added, "There will be agreement between Israel and Lebanon to end the state of war."

Mr. Sharon's statement was greeted with some skepticism in the Israeli press, which saw his political interest in portraying himself as a peacemaker as well as a warrior.

UN Starts Investigation Into Rights in Poland

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, over protests from Warsaw, began an inquiry Tuesday into possible human rights violations in Poland, UN officials said.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar is expected to appoint as head of the investigation Hugo J. Gobbi, a former Argentine diplomat and now the UN special representative in Cyprus. The decision follows months of fruitless negotiations here between Polish diplomats and the secretary-general, who has sought Warsaw's cooperation in the inquiry.

In private, according to diplomats familiar with the talks, the Poles gave what were described as evasive answers, neither accepting the examination nor rejecting it out of hand. Above all, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar sought permission for Mr. Gobbi to visit Poland and conduct his inquiry there. Polish envoys said Monday that Mr. Gobbi would not be allowed in.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, officials said, decided the investigation could no longer wait on Warsaw's approval. A U.S. diplomat said the secretary-general had apparently held off because the Polish regime had promised liberalizing measures on the first anniversary of martial law, Dec. 13. When those new laws failed to meet Western expectations, there was no reason for further delay.

The inquiry was demanded in March by the UN Human Rights Commission. Nineteen nations, mostly of the West, voted in favor, and 13, mainly the Soviet Union and its allies, voted against the request.

The Polish delegate to the commission, Adam Lopatka, called the resolution "unlawful, null and void, politically harmful and morally two-faced." He said his government would not cooperate with the inquiry and described it as "flagrant interference in the internal affairs of an independent state."

On Monday, the Polish delegate to the UN, Wlodzimierz Natorf, said Warsaw's position was unchanged.

"Our parliament decided on the suspension of martial law at the end of the year, so this affair is groundless," he said.

The Polish diplomats were said to have taken a less hostile tone in the private talks here but declined to make any commitments. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's hand was strengthened Saturday when the General Assembly urged all states to cooperate with investigations by the Human Rights Commission. That document was adopted 81-38 with 20 abstentions.

Investigations initiated by the commission have met with mixed response from the governments under examination. El Salvador has cooperated with investigators for two years and Guatemala has pledged it will permit an inquiry in that country. Chile, however, recently said it would no longer work with UN investigators, contending the organization picks its targets unfairly.

If Mr. Gobbi is unable to visit Poland, he will have to rely on interviews with exiles and reports submitted by private groups and governments, including the United States, on alleged breaches of individual rights.

The United Nations invariably invites a government under scrutiny to answer all charges against it.

Some U.S. diplomats said Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar had waited too long and left Mr. Gobbi too little time.

Mr. Gobbi, 52, was a career diplomat who served as Argentina's ambassador in Egypt and Czechoslovakia. A lawyer in private practice since 1976, he has spent two years in an attempt, so far futile, to create a Cypriot government that would satisfy both Turks and Greeks.

Reagan and Hussein Confer On Mideast Peace Initiatives

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Jordan have undertaken intensive meetings here on Middle East peace initiatives after a cordial meeting Tuesday between President Ronald Reagan and King Hussein.

Expressing "America's gratitude" to King Hussein for his "important actions in support" of recent U.S. peace initiatives, Mr. Reagan said that both he and the Jordanian monarch "share a sense of urgency to succeed" in taking "bold steps toward peace."

In turn, King Hussein told Mr. Reagan after leaving the White House following a two-hour meeting: "We look forward, sir, to continuing our discussions in the coming days, and this is an opportunity for me to reaffirm a long-lived commitment for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Reagan, announcing that U.S. and Jordanian officials would meet further here in the next two days, said he looked forward to conferring again with King Hussein before his departure later in the week.

Senior U.S. officials, remarking that both leaders shared a "sense of urgency" in the matter, said the discussions between aides of the king and a team headed by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Philip C. Habib, the U.S. Middle East negotiator, would examine each other's positions further and try to refine some points.

But the senior officials said that they do not expect any "dramatic breakthroughs" and that although both sides agree on the urgency of the problem, they still had a long way to go.

The officials would not say whether Mr. Reagan had explicitly asked King Hussein to join the Israeli-Egyptian talks on resolving the Palestinian issue of self-government, but this desire was said to be implicit in the president's discussion.

The officials said King Hussein viewed the problem of Israel's building additional settlements in the West Bank "very seriously" and added that if the practice continued it would be difficult politically for the king to join the talks.

The U.S.-Jordanian talks during the next few days, the officials said, will explore ways to get around the issue of settlements in a manner satisfactory to the Jordanians.

EC Proposes 4.5% Increase For Farmers

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission has proposed average price increases of just under 4.5 percent next year for the European Community's 8 million farmers, officials said Tuesday.

But it suggested to EC governments that milk producers be given a rise of only 3.18 percent and that cereal farmers be paid only 3 percent extra, they said.

Milk and cereals are the community's two most expensive surpluses, and the EC spends billions of dollars every year in export subsidies to rid rid of excess production. The lower-than-average prices proposed for those products were aimed at reversing the steep production increases of the last few years, officials said.

In contrast, the package of Poul Dalsager, the EC agriculture commissioner, for the annual spring increases suggests that poorer Mediterranean producers of olive oil and wine be given 5.5 percent more.

Beef and lamb producers would also be paid an extra 5.5 percent under the plan, while sugar producers would get a below-average 4 percent.

The officials said the annual price package would cost the EC about $320 million in 1983 and $620 million more in 1984.

The officials said that farmers in West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands would be offered less than the average increase because of proposed changes in their "green" currencies. These are used to transform EC farm prices, set in European Currency Units, into the different national currencies.

The commission has suggested that West Germany's green mark be revalued by 2.8 percent, cutting an equal amount off the value of the overall increase for its farmers. It also proposed revaluations of 2.3 percent for Britain's green pound and the Dutch green guilder.

But the officials said that that aspect of Mr. Dalsager's plan was likely to run into fierce opposition from all three governments and that the changes were likely to be scaled down if not abandoned in negotiations over the next few months.

The package goes next to EC governments for what diplomats expect will be months of wrangling before agreement on a final package.

The officials said the proposal for much lower increases in 1983 than this year reflected, among other things, a major improvement in farmers' incomes over the past 12 months.

Soviet Plan On Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

comparable to the SS-20, they said. Additionally, Mr. Andropov left unclear what would happen to the missiles he proposed to remove from striking range of Western Europe.

Noting that he said nothing about dismantling or destroying them, diplomatic analysts said the Soviet leader left open the option of redeploying them in the Far East against Japan and other Western allies in Asia.

"We are not in the business of concluding arms agreements in Europe that complicate security problems for Asians," a Western official said.

Mr. Andropov's speech was notably free of rhetorical bluster and belligerence, and he said that Moscow is seriously interested in talking with Washington about "confidence-building measures" between the two sides.

"Surely, the road to confidence, to preventing any and all wars, including an accidental one, is that of stopping the arms race and going back to calm, respectful relations between states, back to détente," Mr. Andropov said.

Seoul Dissident's Wife Fears Forced U.S. Exile

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service

SEOUL — The wife of Kim Dae Jung, the most prominent South Korean opposition politician, said that authorities here are forcing her husband into political exile against his will.

The government of President Chuo Doo Hwan said Thursday that it had moved Mr. Kim, 57, to a Seoul hospital from a prison where he was serving a 20-year sentence for sedition. The authorities said they were willing to let him go to the United States to seek medical treatment for an arthritic condition, and that his sentence might be suspended.

Mr. Kim's wife, Lee Hi Ho, and South Korean Christian church leaders who are strong backers of Mr. Kim said late last week that the effort to move him out of South Korea was being carried out with the implicit approval of the United States.

"We are being forced out," Mrs. Lee, who retains her maiden name in accordance with Korean custom, said. "We have no choice."

The shift of Mr. Kim from prison was welcomed by the State Department after several years of negotiations by U.S. officials for his release. Mr. Kim's wife, who is 60, said Thursday that she planned to leave for Washington with her husband and two youngest sons.

But in interviews here before the weekend, Mrs. Lee and some Christian leaders said Mr. Kim had no wish to leave Korea and no need to go to the United States for medical treatment, and that he would prefer to remain in his homeland rather than go into exile.

Speaking on behalf of her ailing husband, who is held in a tightly guarded ward at Seoul National University Hospital and may see no one but her, Mrs. Lee said he needed to have an operation for arthritis but could perfectly well have it in Korea.

Mr. Kim's wife said the government had set a Thursday deadline for the family to leave Seoul.

Mrs. Lee, who appeared distraught, said the question of whether the U.S. government would help cover initial expenses for an arrangement that she said had been made between the two governments, without consulting the Kim family until the last moment, might be discussed at a meeting Monday with Paul Cleveland, minister at the U.S. Embassy here. "We have no money," she said.

Mr. Kim's career in the opposition dates from the early 1950s, when he fled from a North Korean prison after being sentenced to death. In 1973, while in exile in Tokyo, he was kidnapped by agents of Seoul's secret service. In 1980, he was condemned to death but sentence was commuted by Mr. Chun.

Sihanouk to Visit Area In Cambodia, He Says

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of an anti-Vietnamese coalition government, said that he would visit what he termed the "liberated" zone of Cambodia next year to receive the credentials of foreign ambassadors.

The date of the trip has not been set but foreign diplomats expect it to be in January. Prince Sihanouk, who is now in Pyongyang, North Korea, made the comments in a letter received here in Tuesday. He is also to go to France for talks, he said.

Israel Reported Ready For Talks on Lebanon

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said Tuesday that talks among U.S., Israeli and Lebanese officials to arrange the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon might begin before the end of this week.

"Ambassador Morris Draper told Lebanese leaders that the Israeli side has shown tentative preparedness to begin the talks soon, possibly before Christmas," Mr. Wazzan said after a meeting with President Amin Gemayel.

Mr. Wazzan's announcement followed the disclosure that the Lebanese government had formally requested the earliest possible start for the talks and had completed a proposed agenda.

Official Lebanese sources said Mr. Gemayel and the foreign minister, Elie Salem, had made the request to Mr. Draper, a U.S. special envoy, during talks here on Monday.

Mr. Wazzan said Mr. Draper communicated Israel's initial response to Mr. Gemayel on Tuesday. Lebanese officials said Mr. Draper was expected to go to Israel within hours to conclude arrangements for the opening session of the talks.

"Lebanon has asked for the earliest possible session, preferably this week, by the tripartite liaison committee to begin talks on withdrawal arrangements," an official said. He asked not to be identified.

The liaison committee is the term Lebanon uses for the U.S., Israeli and Lebanese negotiating teams that would meet to draft arrangements for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

The official said the Lebanese government has decided to leave the choice of venue for the talks to the United States, following Israel's decision Sunday to drop its demand that they alternate between Jerusalem and Beirut.

Lebanon had objected to that demand because the presence of its officials there could be interpreted as a recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Lebanon has proposed a hotel in Khalde, which is seven and a half miles (12 kilometers) south of central Beirut, as a site for the opening of the talks, the official said. "But if the Israeli side vetoes Khalde or the Americans object, then we are willing to go wherever the American side selects," he added.

Rome, Washington, Vienna and Cairo have been mentioned in Beirut newspapers as possible alternatives for Khalde, which is in Israeli-held territory.

Two Lebanese emissaries were to brief Arab League officials Tuesday in Tunis on the withdrawal talks. They are Jean Obeid, a former newspaper columnist, and Brigadier General Nabil Koraitem, who heads the Higher Defense Council of the Lebanese Army. They are expected to visit Morocco and Saudi Arabia later, Lebanon's state radio network reported.

Mr. Obeid secured Syria's agreement last week to withdraw its forces from Lebanon simultaneously with Israel's. The Beirut newspaper As-Safir said he was expected to negotiate a similar commitment in Tunis with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Meanwhile, police in Beirut reported that efforts were under way to enforce a cease-fire declared Tuesday between Christian and Druze militiamen in the central Lebanese town of Aley. Nineteen persons were killed and 21 wounded in clashes there on Monday.

The Associated Press

RUNNING ON EMPTY — Drivers pushed their cars to a gasoline station in Harare Tuesday. Zimbabwe's worst fuel shortage in memory has severely curtailed car traffic and left many garage owners without gasoline until the next government allocation in January.

Swiss Extradite Suspect In Canadian Abduction

The Associated Press

BERN — A Canadian citizen has been extradited to Canada where he is being sought in the kidnapping of a Calgary businessman, Heyman Belzberg, Swiss authorities said Tuesday.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said the suspect, Georg Adolf Faust, 58, boarded a Montreal-bound flight Monday. Mr. Faust was arrested Dec. 11 under an international warrant charging him with complicity in the kidnapping. Four million Swiss francs ($2 million) had been transferred by Mr. Belzberg's family to a Swiss bank as a condition of his release.

WORLD BRIEFS

Zhao Backs Arab Mideast Peace Plan

CAIRO (WP) — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China said Monday that the Middle East peace plan adopted by Arab leaders in Morocco three months ago was "reasonable and practical" and that it provided a sound basis for negotiations with Israel.

Mr. Zhao, appearing at a press conference here with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, also said China's desire for normal relations with the Soviet Union was genuine and expressed hope that the new leadership in Moscow would act to remove obstacles barring an improvement in relations between the two countries.

Mr. Zhao reiterated the Chinese position of support for the establishment of a Palestinian state. He also expressed support for the independence of Israel, on the condition that it withdraws from Arab land occupied during the 1967 war. But he said this did mean formally recognizing Israel, and he appeared to rule out any Chinese step in this direction for the foreseeable future.

Danes Said to Bar EC Offer on Fish

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Denmark Tuesday rejected a last-minute offer of a large share of the North Sea mackerel catch by its European Community partners, who are trying to reach agreement on a common fisheries policy, parliamentary sources said.

The offer, drafted in Brussels by community fisheries ministers and supported by Denmark's conservative-led minority government, was overwhelmingly rejected by parliament's Common Market Relations Committee, the sources said.

Denmark has been blocking an accord for regulating future fish catches in community waters. The latest offer included a 1983 community catch of mackerel and some other fish in the North Sea and Norwegian waters controlled jointly with Norway and the Faroe Islands, of which Denmark would get a large share. Only 10 days remain before the current rules governing fishing in community waters expire. Denmark has now made it virtually certain that its partners will move to impose national measures to regulate community catches.

Eanes Accepts Balsemão Resignation

LISBON (Reuters) — President Antònio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal Tuesday accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão, thereby ending the 14th government since the 1974 Portuguese revolution, the prime minister said.

The president has now to decide whether to ask the rightist Democratic Alliance to attempt to form a new government or to call general elections. Mr. Balsemão, 45, who formally offered his resignation Monday, said that all pending legislation, including the 1983 austerity budget, would be suspended. A new government would decide whether it wished to propose the laws anew.

Mr. Balsemão resigned because of disputes and opposition in his three-party coalition.

For the Record

BELFAST (UPI) — Two soldiers on foot patrol were injured, one seriously, by a bomb in the border village of Crossmaglen late Monday night. The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility.

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (UPI) — An Atlas booster rocket launched a military weather satellite into polar orbit, lighting up the sky for as much as five minutes Monday with an orange glow known as the "twilight phenomenon," seen as far away as 600 miles (960 kilometers).

LAS VEGAS, Nevada (UPI) — The comedian Jerry Lewis, 56, underwent surgery Tuesday for "serious irregularities of his heart rhythms," a hospital spokeswoman here said. She said physicians "give him very good chances to recover."

SUMTER, South Carolina (AP) — Police seized $325 million worth of cocaine and arrested three Americans and three Colombians in a raid here Monday night involving a small plane, authorities said. Federal agents said it was one of the largest cocaine seizures ever in the United States.

WASHINGTON (AP) — A growth removed from the upper lip of President Ronald Reagan's wife, Nancy, was malignant, but was "adequately excised," Mrs. Reagan's press secretary said Tuesday.

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U.S. Congress Blocks MX Production, Passes Record Military Budget

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Giving with one hand and taking away with the other, Congress has approved a record $232 billion in military spending for fiscal 1983 while telling President Ronald Reagan he cannot start production on the MX missile.

Despite handing Mr. Reagan a significant defeat on the land-based nuclear missile that he had called crucial to his military buildup, Congress did give the Pentagon a hefty 6-percent increase after inflation while cutting back on job programs and social welfare spending, as the president had requested.

The military measure was part of an omnibus stopgap appropriations bill, called a continuing resolution, that passed both houses Monday night. It was signed by Mr. Reagan on Tuesday.

Mr. Reagan originally requested a total of $249 billion. That, however, was before the November elections, in which Democrats picked up 26 House seats and Republican senators found themselves sharply challenged as public opinion cooled toward increases in military spending.

"The MX became a symbol of defense spending," said Representative Jack Edwards, an Alabama Republican. Mr. Edwards said he had called the White House on Monday and "told them that if they wanted to see the roof come off the Capitol, they could veto this bill."

The measure does not contain the $988 million that the administration had requested for production of the first five MX missiles. Congress left $2.5 billion in the budget for research and development on the weapon but said $560 million of that could not be spent until Congress approved a basing plan for the MX.

The missiles' problems in Congress are partly the result of the controversy over the administration's "dense pack" deployment plan. Mr. Reagan proposed that the first 100 missiles be bunched together in a small area near Cheyenne, Wyoming, on the theory that attacking Soviet missiles would be destroyed by the force of their own explosions.

The plan was ridiculed in Congress as unworkable. If the president again recommends it to Congress next spring, Mr. Edwards said, "he'd better come back with a lot of briefers or he'll suffer another defeat, I'm afraid."

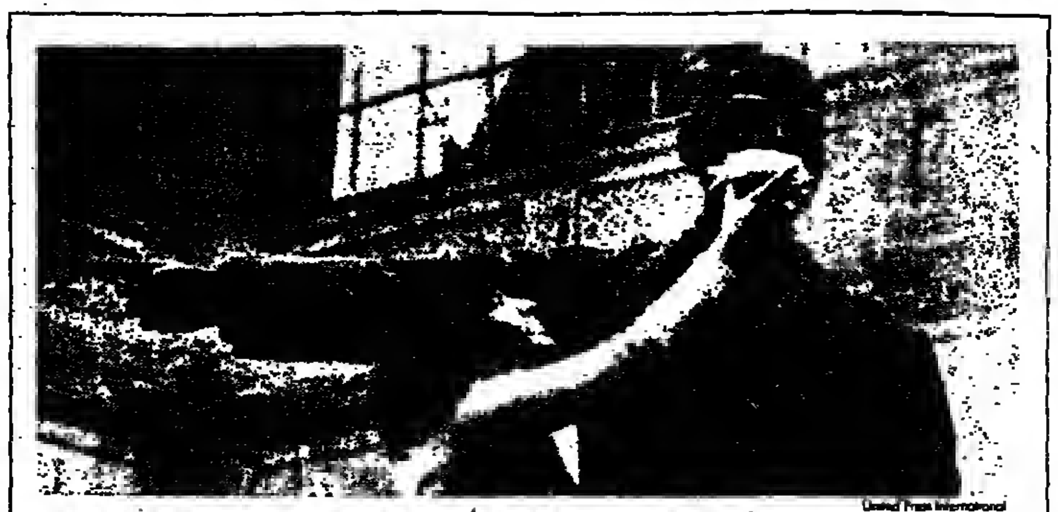
The battle is guaranteed to be fought again in the spring because the measure approved Monday calls on the president to submit a basing plan by March 1. Congress would then be committed to voting on the proposal within 45 days.

While the bill cuts out procurement funds for the missile, a face-saving provision attached by Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, says that after Congress approves a basing method missiles built for research and development could be deployed in some circumstances.

Congress also attached a provision that prohibits flight testing of MX missiles because the unratified strategic arms limitation treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union permits each country only one land-based missile. Supporters of the restriction argued that, should the MX be flight tested and then shelved, it might still count as the U.S. missile under SALT-2.

Congress also approved these military-related provisions:

- A ceiling of 315,700 on the number of U.S. troops in Europe. The president had planned to deploy 320,000 this year and still could if he declares to Congress that "overriding national security requirements make such action necessary."
- Deletion of $498 million in procurement funds requested by the president for the Pershing-2 missile, scheduled to be deployed in West Germany at the end of next year. The weapon has failed several tests, and congressional leaders said the funds could be restored in a supplemental spending bill after its technical problems are resolved.
- A reduction of $328 million in funds for procurement of the A-10, a plane championed by the House military appropriations subcommittee chairman, Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, in whose constituency it is produced. The bill, however, left $29 million in the program.


United Press International

A journalist places tape on the mouth of the statue of a 19th-century Mexican congressman during a protest against a libel bill that the journalists say would limit freedom of the press.

Mexican Journalists Protest Bill on Libel

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — About 200 Mexican journalists conducted a silent vigil in the center of the city Monday, covering their mouths with masking tape to protest a proposed libel law that they say would limit press freedom severely.

The demonstrators gathered outside the federal Senate building as debate on the controversial law continued, then marched through the center of Mexico City. At one point, they stopped to tape the mouth of a statue of Francisco Zarco, a leading 19th-century congressmen and defender of press freedom.

Rigoberto López Quezada, national secretary of the Mexican Union of Journalists and organizer of the demonstration, said that the protest was necessary because the proposed libel law is an "attempt to limit our freedom of expression."

The Chamber of Deputies overwhelmingly approved the proposed amendment to the civil code last week and sent it to the Senate for debate. The amendment would punish "moral damage" to Mexican citizens with unspecified fines to be set by civil court judges.

The bill defines "moral damage" as "the effects a person suffers in his feelings ... beliefs, decorum, honor, reputation, private life, configuration and physical aspect, or by the consideration other people have of him," as a result of another person's action.

The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party denied Monday that the proposed revisions would infringe on constitutional guarantees of free expression and press freedom.

Heart Pace Linked to Clark Crisis

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY — One possible cause of the failure of Dr. Barney B. Clark's artificial heart last week may have been an "overzealous" attempt to make his heart beat too fast, his doctors say.

In describing Dr. Clark's condition, they also reported that he stood by himself Monday for the first time since the heart was implanted Dec. 2 and that he sat for a while in a chair again. The physiological responses were normal, according to Dr. William C. DeVries, who heads the medical team at the University of Utah.

Dr. DeVries said the team had learned that making the device pump too fast could be dangerous. As a result, the doctors have deliberately kept the polyurethane device beating slower than it had been just before Dec. 14, when a valve broke, forcing an emergency operation.

"Maybe we should not have been pumping as vigorously as we were" just before the failure, Dr. DeVries said.

The doctors can regulate the speed and force of the artificial heart's beat. If the left side of the device pumps too fast or too vigorously, Dr. DeVries said, "We end up paying a price for it."

One price, he said, is that "we may end up putting an undue stress on the valve struts."

However, he declined to blame excessive speed and force specifically for causing the broken mitral valve, a one-way mechanism that regulates the flow of blood between the two chambers on the left side of the heart — the atrium, the upper chamber, and the ventricle, the lower chamber.

The broken valve, he said, also could have been caused by "the fact that the pressure in the left atrium might have been too high or too low, it might have been overpumping, the systolic blood pressure might have been too high or too low, it may have been a defect in the valve."

"There a million little things that can happen, and I can't tell which one caused it," he added.

Dr. DeVries also credited the artificial heart with saving Dr. Clark's life when the valve broke. The doctors could regulate the amount of blood flowing through each side of the heart, thereby preventing a potentially fatal condition called acute pulmonary edema.

He said that after the fault developed, doctors had settled on 70 heartbeats a minute as a middle range in controlling Dr. Clark's blood pressure and the amount of oxygenated blood the heart pumps.

Dr. DeVries said there was no sign of infection and Dr. Clark is no longer receiving antibiotics. Moreover, he said, the patient has become more alert in recent days and his sense of humor is returning.

Dr. Clark is expected to be able to speak later this week when the doctors change the type of cuff on the breathing tube that fits in the hole in the front of his neck.

Although Dr. DeVries called the research aspects of the experiment "an extreme success," he emphasized that the retired dentist "is still a very, very sick man." Dr. Clark is "only halfway through a marathon," he added.

Asked about criticism directed at the Utah team by Dr. Denton Cooley, the Houston surgeon who had failed in his attempts to use an artificial heart, Dr. DeVries pointed out that the Utah heart differed significantly from the one used in Houston.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," he said. "We will have to see if the quality of life is better, and this patient got some benefit from it."

Although Dr. DeVries spoke cautiously throughout the news conference Monday, he ended it on an optimistic note. Asked what Dr. Clark's chances were of leaving the hospital, he said, "Very, very good."

De Lorean Boasted of IRA Backing For Cocaine Deal, Documents Say

By Judith Cummings
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — John Z. De Lorean, the automaker who is charged with promoting a $24-million cocaine deal, boasted on videotape that the Irish Republican Army would back him in the deal by contributing money and force, according to government papers.

An affidavit filed Monday by an assistant U.S. attorney, James P. Walsh, said the government had recorded Mr. De Lorean on videotape at a meeting Sept. 4 at L'Enfant Plaza Hotel in Washington. The document said Mr. De Lorean told of a "very tight relationship with the IRA."

During the meeting, according to the affidavit, Mr. De Lorean said the only reason that his company was able to survive in "the most difficult terrorist area in all of Northern Ireland" was because of this relationship.

Howard Weitzman, one of Mr. De Lorean's lawyers, called the allegations "ludicrous."

Mr. Weitzman, who said he had seen the tapes, also termed the accusations "outside the scope of the case" and voiced anger that "an assistant United States attorney would put out this type of information." He said he doubted that the prosecution would be able to submit the purported statements about the IRA as evidence in the trial, which is now set for April 19.

Mr. De Lorean situated his now-defunct sports car company, the De Lorean Motor Co., in Northern Ireland by arrangement with the British government. In October, Britain declared the company financially insolvent and closed it, at a time when, the United States maintains, Mr. De Lorean was seeking to save it through profits to be made in a major cocaine conspiracy.

The statements were disclosed by the federal prosecutor's office in its response to a request by Mr. De Lorean's lawyers. They wanted to know what evidence the government had for its charge that Mr. De Lorean, 57, was the financier of a conspiracy to sell cocaine.

The meeting was one of several at which Mr. De Lorean purportedly discussed arranging the deal with a man who turned out to be a government informant.

Mr. De Lorean made his remarks about the IRA, according to the Walsh affidavit, "in the context of a threat that his interests would be protected by the terrorist strength of the IRA." Mr. De Lorean said the IRA was a partial sponsor of "our project" and called the organization "our protectors," the papers said.

Mr. Walsh, who is the chief government prosecutor in the case, said Mr. De Lorean also "stated that he was getting the money to finance the narcotics deal from the IRA."

In fact, Mr. Walsh said, in other conversations of which the government had voice or videotapes, Mr. De Lorean asserted that his "contact man in the IRA" had traveled to the United States "to check on arrangements for the financing of the load of narcotics."

The prosecution refused to identify the informant or informants in its case, because of what it said was Mr. De Lorean's "admitted close relationship with the IRA and the well-known propensity of narcotics violators to commit violence against government witnesses."

The key informant against Mr. De Lorean has been widely identified as James T. Hoffman, an aircraft salesman who has been identified in court papers as a key informant in drug investigations in the Los Angeles area.

Mr. De Lorean's lawyers have demanded the informant's identity, reportedly to prepare an effort to compromise his credibility.

Mr. De Lorean was arrested on Oct. 19 in Los Angeles by federal agents, who said they caught him as delivery was made on the cocaine.

■ IRA Denies Accusation

The IRA denied Tuesday that it had any ties to Mr. De Lorean and called him a "gangster" who helped Britain's effort to undermine IRA support in Northern Ireland, United Press International reported from Dublin.

"In Ireland, we treat as an offense anyone who falsely uses the name of the Irish Republican Army to impress people, abuse people or extricate themselves from situations of their own making," the IRA said a statement. "We do not take lightly Mr. De Lorean's lies, nor will we forget them should he ever bump into us."

Strike at Times of London

United Press International

LONDON — A strike by electricians prevented publication Tuesday of The Times of London and reduced printing runs of The Guardian, officials said. The strike by 92 electricians refusing to operate new machinery completely halted printing of The Times. The Guardian, which prints its London editions on the presses of The Times's sister newspaper, The Sunday Times, lost about 200,000 copies but was still printed in northern England, the officials said.

Reagan Signs Legislation To Provide Agency Funds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan signed a compromise spending bill Tuesday providing emergency funds for government agencies that technically had gone broke on Saturday, the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., announced.

"I was just called to the telephone by the president, who said he has signed the bill," Mr. Baker, a Tennessee Republican, told the Senate.

Earlier Tuesday, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said the levels of spending in the bill "are consistent with what we sought."

Congress, rushing toward completion of its special postelection session, passed the spending measure Monday night. It included a $9,138 pay increase for House members but contained neither of the public service job programs that the House and Senate had drawn up earlier.

Mr. Speakes sought to portray the special session as a success, saying that Mr. Reagan had called the session to get approval of appropriations measures.

The Senate approved early Tuesday a 5-cent-a-gallon increase in the federal gasoline tax that Mr. Reagan had sought. The measure, which must go back to the House for additional action, is designed to pay for highway and bridge repairs and to create jobs.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan would continue pushing for passage of his Caribbean basin initiative, which is designed to aid countries in that region.

The president's threat to veto the spending bill caused House-Senate negotiators to strip from the measure both a $5.4-billion House-passed job program and a similar $1.2-billion job package that had been passed by the Senate.

Moscow Gives Up Chance to Bid on Cheap EC Butter

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The Soviet Union has turned down the chance to buy up to 25,000 tons of cheap butter from the European Community as no offers had been received from Moscow when a subsidized sale by tender expired Monday night. The Kremlin apparently felt that the level of subsidies expected from the European Commission would not be attractive enough, officials said Tuesday.

France, likely to be upset by the failure of the tender, is expected to step up pressure for butter to be sold to Moscow under the normal subsidy system available to other countries, the officials said. They said France feared that the United States, which also has a large butter surplus, would win the deal.

The EC said last month that it was prepared to resume butter sales, ending a ban imposed after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979. But the commission, sensitive to public opposition in some member states, notably Britain, introduced rigid rules for exports to ensure that the Soviet Union did not get butter on special terms.

The officials said that France was likely to maintain its veto on a 1983 dairy import deal between Britain and New Zealand until sales to the Soviet Union were resumed. Britain normally buys 90,000 tons of butter a year from New Zealand under a deal negotiated when it joined the community.

Spaniard to Visit Morocco

United Press International

RABAT, Morocco — Fernando Morán, the Spanish foreign minister, is scheduled to arrive Thursday for three days of talks that will indicate the Socialist regime's attitude toward the Western Sahara, which has been annexed by Morocco, diplomats said Tuesday.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Movement on Missiles

At last, after a long year of stalemate, there may be hope for negotiations to limit nuclear missiles in Europe. The Russians, after refusing to budge from unrealistic proposals, now hint that they would cut their medium-range missile force in half if the United States would give up plans to station similar missiles in Europe. It is a welcome if belated sign. Whether serious talks can now follow depends on the Reagan administration. Can it respond with political adroitness, or will it let itself be immobilized by military rigidity?

President Reagan made the opening move in this European chess game in November 1981. Among other things, he offered to forgo medium-range missiles in Europe if the Russians dismantled theirs — the so-called "zero option" or "zero-zero" proposal. It was a sound first move, temporarily defusing the anti-nuclear movement in Europe that Moscow hoped would split NATO.

But zero-zero was only a first move. The Pentagon refuses to budge from that position, yet it would be utopian to expect the Soviet Union to destroy all its existing missiles to avoid U.S. deployments. A more imaginative response is essential. Otherwise Moscow will be able to exploit its new flexibility, particularly during Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit to Bonn next month.

Moscow now hints that it might reduce its force of about 600 missiles carrying 1,250 warheads to 250 modern SS-20s. Of these, 150 with 450 warheads would be within range of NATO Europe. Numbers like that could be a basis for negotiation if validated by formal proposals without loopholes. A sensible U.S. response would offer lesser U.S. deployments. That might even achieve something closer to "equivalence" in land-based forces than trying to match the full Soviet force with 572 single-warhead U.S. missiles.

What needs top-level recognition in Washington is that the issues are more political than military. The number of medium-range missiles in debate is small compared with Soviet and American strategic forces, which could threaten much the same targets. The West has lived with a disparity in intermediate land-based missiles since the mid-1950s. When hardware solutions to this were finally abandoned, they were replaced by improved nuclear consultation in NATO and by America's committing strategic submarine-launched missiles to Europe's defense. Then the Russians upgraded their missiles and West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt called for American countermeasures.

The Pentagon felt that its strategic forces could handle the new threat, too. But the Joint Chiefs later decided that land-based missiles in Europe that could reach Russia would reassure Europe and usefully supplement American strategic forces that the SALT-2 treaty was about to limit.

Thus the military factor was relatively marginal compared to the fragile consensus achieved in 1979 when NATO decided to deploy U.S. missiles as a basis for negotiating limits on Soviet missiles. Preserving that consensus now must be America's main objective. It is no easy task. A reviving anti-nuclear movement has divided opinion in Europe and brought governmental instability to West Germany. Britain's Labor Party favors unilateral nuclear disarmament. The Pentagon may insist that deploying some specific number of missiles in Europe is essential to nuclear chess — but so what, if Europe won't play?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Immigration Untended

Congress has walked away from immigration reform. It was a tough issue and there were powerful forces at both ends of the political spectrum that refused to compromise. After a few hours of debate, mostly in the middle of the night, House leaders decided they did not want to devote the necessary time to deal with amendments and discussion, and the bill was taken down. The conventional wisdom is that a serious immigration reform bill will not be considered again for another five years. Why should that be?

There is a consensus that America has lost control of its borders. It is estimated that there are as many as 10 million illegal aliens in the country already, and the flow from economically troubled areas of the world continues. Some employers profit from this influx of cheap labor; some ethnic political groups are happy to build up their constituencies. They want amnesty for those undocumented immigrants who are already here, and they don't want sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegals.

In August, by a vote of 80 to 19, the Senate passed the Simpson-Mazzoli bill containing provisions for both amnesty and sanctions. The House Judiciary Committee reported the bill, and it was expected that a large majority of House members would have supported it had they had an opportunity to vote. But agreement on both elements of the compromise was essential. As Rep. Barney Frank of Massachusetts remarked, "It may no longer be the case that love and marriage go together, but amnesty and sanctions sure do."

Opponents of sanctions may have succeeded in sidetracking the bill this month, but they are playing a risky game. They have left 10 million illegal aliens in limbo by not acting on a bill with generous amnesty provisions. If the American economy does not improve quickly, and if unemployment continues to rise, it is possible that public sentiment will turn against the undocumented aliens and that support for amnesty will diminish. By offering no reasonable alternative to employer sanctions, they leave themselves open to a charge that they affirmatively favor unlimited, uncontrolled and illegal immigration. There is little support for this position in Congress or in the country.

The Simpson-Mazzoli bill remains a good compromise, devised by thoughtful legislators, supported by the administration and the broad center of experts and policy-makers. It was not defeated last weekend, just delayed. It belongs high on the list of matters to be considered by the new Congress and deserves the support of all but those who, for their own reasons, prefer the chaotic status quo.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Spooks Startle Italy

[Italian ministerial statements] have accentuated the impression that our country has been a theater for the worst communist espionage for far too long.

— Il Giornale Nuovo (Milan).

The Italian government ought to take steps — but they would concern all of the West.

— Corriere della Sera (Milan).

Toward the End of OPEC?

OPEC's troubles stem from the incompatibility of its members' interests. Broadly speaking, the Gulf producers, with the exception of Iran and Iraq, have always realized the importance of not killing the golden goose by pushing prices up to levels which choked off demand. Unfortunately for OPEC, heavily populated countries like Nigeria, with an unlimited propensity to spend oil revenues, have never been in a position to take such a balanced long-term view.

The consequences of OPEC breaking up are difficult to gauge. Because there has hardly ever been a genuine free market for oil, even the experts have little idea how far prices might have to fall before stabilizing.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

The once all-powerful cartel is now in real danger of coming apart. If it does there will be few, outside OPEC, to mourn its passing.

OPEC's policy has been bad for everyone. The oil-producing countries were lured into massive overspending and this has now come home to roost in such countries as Nigeria and Mexico which are laden with debt just when their incomes are shrinking. The oil-consuming countries suffered severe inflation and consequent decline. But in the end the free market has imposed its discipline, even on OPEC. Once again producers are reminded that the customer is always right.

— The Daily Express (London).

A House Message to Japan

How many of the 215 House members who voted [last week] for "domestic content" legislation to restrict auto imports truly believe that the bill would create jobs? The number probably would fit into a small Toyota. The House was really voting for a strong warning to Japan to liberalize its import policies. The alleged job-creation purpose is just fluff.

The Reagan administration has already told Japan bluntly that it must liberalize its import policies quickly or see protectionist sentiment in the United States swell. The House vote underscores the seriousness of that admonition. Domestic politics in Japan will not make it easy for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to lower trade barriers. Domestic politics in the United States could make it enormously harmful to both countries if he does not.

— The Los Angeles Times.

DEC. 22: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Train Under East River

NEW YORK — Filled with city officials, prominent transportation men, engineers and specially invited guests, the first passenger train has passed through the Brooklyn Tunnel under the East River from Bowling Green station, Manhattan, to Borough Hall, Brooklyn. The tunnel appeared to be in good condition, and although there were traces of water in spots on the concrete walls, engineers explained that in a few weeks the slight crevices in the steel rings would be closed by corrosion and the tunnel would be as dry as any part of the subway. Two novel features of the under-river route are the ventilating equipment and the automatic safety devices designed to prevent the possibility of collision.

1932: House Passes Beer Bill

WASHINGTON — In one of the wildest scenes ever enacted on the floor of Congress, House wets rode roughshod over the dries to pass the Collier beer bill by a vote of 230 to 165. The downfall of the dry forces, which had invincibly ruled the floor of Congress for the last 13 years, came as a climax to six hours of boisterous debate. The measure now goes to the Senate, where the prospect of a dry filibuster led by Idaho's Republican Sen. William Borah looms. Democratic leaders point to the fact that a president has seldom vetoed a measure providing revenue, and that added taxes from the beer bill might be an attractive substitute for the present unsatisfactory nuisance taxes.

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'He's making progress in human rights. He hasn't killed anybody all day.'

Austerity Cures in the Third World Are Not an Effective Prescription

By Albert Fishlow

BERKELEY, California — President Reagan started his recent trip to Latin America on the right note. By placing economic issues front and center in Brazil, and by offering U.S. assistance, his administration went some distance in reconstructing its Latin American and Third World policy. Unfortunately, that theme got lost somewhere over the Amazon. The focus in Central America shifted back to East-West competition, obscuring rather than clarifying that difficult situation.

The warm glow in Brazil may even turn out to be a mere blush. That country's economic problem was wrongly interpreted as only a temporary shortage of cash.

To be sure, the short-term $1.2-billion U.S. loan has helped unleash private funds that will enable Brazil to get through until negotiations are completed on a formal IMF loan early next year. The world's bankers can breathe easier as the prospect of a unilateral moratorium or a rescheduling of their $60-billion exposure recedes. Financial markets already buffeted by a rash of developing-country arrears would not have absorbed a Brazilian default gracefully.

That perspective ignores the dismal year that looms ahead for Brazil. The price for even limited financial support is domestic austerity of dramatic dimensions. The counterpart to the cutback in commercial borrowing from $17 billion in 1982 to a promised $9 billion in 1983 is a significant decline in real income and spending. This will be the third year in a row of Brazilian stagnation, a performance unprecedented since the beginning of the Great Depression and inconsistent with national aspirations, needs and potential.

The extent and cause of the sacrifice will not go unnoticed internally. Recent elections have confirmed the vitality of the Brazilian *abertura* — the restoration of a political process begun in 1974. Voices have already been raised questioning the logic of an economic strategy whose integration in a stagnant world economy restricts productive capabilities.

Brazil has had its access curtailed to the foreign exchange that it needs to keep its economy growing. It can neither borrow nor export its products to industrialized economies in the throes of a recession. And, unless that dismal perspective improves through 1983, there will be an increasing temptation to emphasize another strategy — one that unilaterally limits payments on the debt and reflates the economy through domestic demand. That is what happened during the 1930s, when Brazil grew while other countries stagnated.

The financial issue is not to find the $2 billion that Brazil needs to close its accounts for 1982, nor the minimum $4 billion in new loans programmed for next year. Rather, it is to facilitate a capital flow next year and for several years thereafter large enough to give the economy room for recovery rather than deeper recession.

Paradoxically, the most effective solution to a debt problem is more debt — that is, if future repayment is facilitated. In the medium term, that means finding ways to absorb growing Brazilian exports. Recovery from the present recession is only a first step, just as the financial dimension is only the tip of the iceberg.

Brazil, however, is not an isolated case. There is about $600 billion in outstanding loans to developing countries. By emphasizing a bilateral approach in Brasilia, the Reagan administration failed to define the debt problem adequately. For all countries simultaneously to follow drastic austerity programs is no more a solution than failing to recycle the petrodollar surplus in the first place.

There are obvious differences among debtor countries, but there is also a basic similarity: The combination of the shocks of 1979's higher oil prices, a dramatic reversal in real interest rates and continuing recession in industrialized countries has reduced their present capacity to meet their obligations.

What is indicated — for the sake of the banks, the world economy and the developing countries — is gradual rather than immediate adjustment to these new conditions, which are not of those countries' making.

Ironically, once back in Washington Reagan administration officials seem to be more aware of this. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has not only turned 180 degrees in throwing his support behind a significant increase in resources for the International Monetary Fund, but has also proposed a broader reform of the international financial system.

The right place to have made the point would have been Brasilia, which has been arguing that position all along. Moreover, in the process President Reagan would have confirmed Brazil's status as an important actor in world affairs.

It remains to be seen how far this initiative will carry. To begin with, the Reagan administration must concede that its "privatization" of international economic policy is inadequate. Timely and carefully chosen intervention is required to make markets work better and to avert further deterioration of the world economy.

We can only hope that the president of the United States absorbed this point from his Brazilian hosts. If he did not, then the rapprochement with Brazil will be fleeting, and the prospects for global economic recovery will remain dim.

The writer is a professor of economics at Yale and a visiting professor at the University of California in Berkeley. He served as deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs during the Ford administration.

Latin America May Have Much Worse to Come

By L. Ronald Scheman

WASHINGTON — It is no secret that current U.S. economic policy has had a devastating effect on the developing countries. But the real issue is not the current financial debacle in Mexico and the other debtor nations. The real trouble is still a year or two down the road. The reason: regardless of how the various sides renegotiate their way out of present crises, little new money will be flowing to the Western Hemisphere.

To see the present in context, recall that the fuel for the development of Latin America in the 1970s was the $200 billion of funds from the private Eurodollar market. That flow in the past decade should have increased gradually over the next decade in order to maintain the levels of private and infrastructure investment, and even normal government activity.

Instead it will now level off. The banks have reached their limits of lending; the countries have reached their limits of borrowing.

Part of the problem is the enormous amount of capital that has been drained out of Latin America by high interest rates and energy costs. Virtually all of the debt is on a floating interest rate. This means that every time the interest rates rise one point, an additional $2 billion of capital annually has to be paid out.

A three-point rise in the interest rates drained more capital than all the official flows could possibly replace — more than half a dozen Caribbean Basin Initiatives or 10 Cancún conferences could offer.

The result is that even if the United States turns around its own economy, Latin America is now flat. Currency devaluations have decapitalized not only governments. Many major businesses that had dollar obligations are approaching insolvency.

Two other critical factors complete the bleak picture. The prices of Latin American exports are down and projected to stay low with reduced demand from the industrialized countries. Worse, capital flight, always a problem, is increasing in frightening proportions. What happened in Mexico is history. Recent flows from Venezuela and Central America are reaching intolerable levels.

Add up these four factors — two on the income side and two on the outgo side — and the result is a situation that is nearly unmanageable.

Given the population growth of Latin America, the implications are plain: increasing unemployment and enormous pressures, which governments will be unable to satisfy. Expectations aroused in the past two decades of rapid development could well explode in the frustration of millions of young people whom the various societies have gone to great lengths to educate.

The more the gap between needed and available capital widens, the more the needed investment, infrastructure and public works are reduced and the closer the Latin American countries come to unmanageable unemployment.

While Latin America is a major problem because of the size of its debt, the issue affects the entire world. The other side of the coin is that the policies of recent years have created major pools of ungoverned money: Eurodollars, petrodollars and other funds that are beyond the control of any government.

They flow in fads: first gold, then real estate, then certificates of deposit, now the stock market. They leave devastation in their path.

These dollars, governed neither by the U.S. Federal Reserve (because they are expatriated) nor by the European governments (because they are foreign currency), are enormously volatile. No audits, no reserves, no rules on where or what to finance. They must be brought under control and provided with incentives to serve world development.

Because the private banks and the public sector, price structures, debt moratoriums, interest rate freezes and other measures must be considered, everyone and everything is involved. Anything short of a comprehensive settlement will be only patchwork.

The only solution may be a comprehensive world conference on the order of Bretton Woods in the 1940s, involving both the public and the private sectors. Such a meeting has been called for in the past, but the industrialized countries have been chary. They have felt that it might become a platform for invective.

If the challenge is to be met, the developing countries have as great a responsibility to exercise good judgment as do the developed countries. Serious, constructive efforts are essential. If we do not act, we may find that our recent zeal to correct in one year the inflationary excess of many years may have brought the stark choices of social revolution or repression to the developing world faster than anyone might have imagined.

The writer is assistant secretary for management of the Organization of American States.

Now to See Whether Shultz Applied More Than Band-Aids

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — George Shultz's first tour of Europe as secretary of state had a remarkable impact. If he weren't so determined to avoid trumpeting and to mute his public voice to pleasantries, it could be called a triumph.

France's foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, is a completely contrasting personality. He likes to dazzle, to pique, to parry. He is talkative, to the point of frequently contradicting himself by exaggerated statements for extra effect. It was Mr. Cheysson who said not long ago that the French-American relationship was on the brink of divorce.

Yet after a formal dinner in the sumptuous salons of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Cheysson and Mr. Shultz gave an impromptu press conference that oozed chummy affection. They took turns answering questions, calling each other Claude and George, stressing how much they agreed and how fully each could rely on the other's "good faith."

It is one of the perplexities of the French-U.S. relationship that when serious issues divide them, the talk all tends to be peaches and cream, and when the troubles are trivial or superficial they snap and snipe acidly at each other. Perhaps it is a subconscious corrective, for the enduring fact remains that basic interests require both active partnership and independent, unyielding will.

A major issue during Mr. Shultz's trip was the development of long-term guidelines on East-West trade so that the Russians cannot draw strategic advantage from competition among the allies. For the moment, there is agreement "to study" the problem, which has been a source of Western squabbles for a generation. This is the device Mr. Shultz concocted to get the United States off the hook of its ill-considered sanctions on the European-Soviet gas pipeline deal. France accepted the idea but balked at its first purpose, which was to save face for the administration.

Underlying positions are unchanged. The administration is still trying to bind allies into economic constraints on Moscow, and France is still adamantly insisting that it will not accept "an economic NATO," as the Elysée spokesman put it. The likelihood is that neither will the other Europeans or the Japanese, but they don't feel the same need as Paris to make a show of their resistance.

So there are bound to be future spats. Meanwhile, the question is how Mr. Shultz managed to smooth so many ruffled feathers.

His balm was most noticeable in Paris, because that is where the friction was most spectacular. But he had the same effect in all the other capitals, including Brussels, the focus of a truly fierce dispute over rival European and American agricultural exports, and London and Bonn, where there is concern that the United States will refuse to seek a compromise with Moscow on Euromissiles.

Certainly, style and personality are part of his magic. He is the opposite of combative, using long, vaguely suggestive sentences to avoid points of confrontation. His interlocutors all mention with warm appreciation his willingness to listen to them at length and, apparently, to take account of their views.

The Europeans liked Alexander Haig too, because he was fighting people in the Reagan administration who were trying to bludgeon them into line. Now they realize that secretary of state is a two-sided job and that a successful secretary these days has to be as much of a diplomat inside the U.S. government as he is with foreigners. Mr. Shultz is miles ahead of Mr. Haig on this score. As a result, his hosts felt that administration policy was finally changing from the blunt, defiant posture of most of the first two years. Maybe it is.

The problems of Central America are getting worse, but they have not escalated into the critical "East-West test" announced at the start of the Reagan term. The Reagan Middle East plan is welcomed by Europeans as a new edging away from unconditional support for Israel. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's suggestion of an "international monetary review" is considered a step back from Washington's previous refusal of European pleas for adjustment to their economic distress.

While the president still insists on his "zero option" in Euromissile talks with Moscow, he is also saying that "reasonable" Soviet counterproposals will be considered.

A trade war has at least been postponed. The pipeline fight is defused, although, despite the Claude & George show, the fundamental question of dealing with the Russians is still a source of controversy. At the first meeting to prepare for the seven-nation economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, next May it was agreed that leaders would not issue a communiqué, so there will not be another Versailles fiasco, with words used to hide conflicting policies.

The next question is whether Mr. Shultz has applied a series of Band-Aids to smarting wounds, or whether a cure is being developed for what ails the alliance. That depends on President Reagan's willingness to shift in fact as well as rhetoric.

The New York Times.

After Balsemão's Retreat, a Change of Course in Portugal?

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — The ship of state seems set to change course in Portugal, after the weekend resignation of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão as head of a center-right coalition government.

The three-party Democratic Alliance has been under growing strain since the death in a December 1980 air crash of its founder, Francisco Sá Carneiro. Taking over the alliance at a time of national grief, Mr. Balsemão found himself leading a Social Democratic Party unable to put the loss of its hero behind it, and a coalition weakened by the disaster.

His two years in office were marred by constant guerrilla war by his party critics, which led in August 1981 to his resignation and subsequent reelection as premier in a contorted bid to bring the bickering under control.

But things got worse, with the help of a deteriorating economic situation. The last straw was the setback in nationwide polling on Dec. 12 for control of town and district councils. The Democratic Alliance lost 5 percent of the total vote and saw its main opposition, the Socialist Party, make correspondingly strong gains.

Although the alliance retains a secure parliamentary majority and has a mandate to govern until 1984, Mr. Balsemão had publicly made clear that the local elections were to be a test of his popularity and policies, and his critics seized on the outcome to stress his failure.

Reportedly fed up to the teeth with the constant attacks, Mr. Balsemão interrupted a weekend meeting of his party's top leadership to announce his "irrevocable" decision to resign. The Social Democrats, as the major party in the alliance with the Christian Democrats and monarchists, is charged with finding a new prime minister, but the task has been complicated by the lack of candidates.

The country seems to be watching the unwinding in slow motion of the Democratic Alliance and consequently the end of three years of conservative government in Portugal. Such a development would have fundamental effects on the future direction of this eight-year-old democracy.

Two scenarios suggest themselves:

- The alliance collapses and President António Ramalho Eanes calls early general elections, from which the Socialists emerge with a relative but not an absolute majority. To ensure a stable government the Socialists make a pact with the Social Democrats, finally bringing about the realignment of political forces in Portugal to a three-party system consisting of a strong right based on the Christian Democrats, a stronger center based on Socialists and Social Democrats, and a stable but smaller left based on the Communists.

Before this option could materialize, Mr. Balsemão, already reconfirmed as leader of the Social Democrats, will have to purge his opponents from the party. This is likely to take place at a specially convened national congress already being mooted for the first days of the new year.

- Mr. Balsemão cleans out his party and after weeks of trying fails to find a suitable successor as premier. In the national interest he agrees to drop the "irrevocableness" of his resignation, and is reappointed prime minister at the head of a newly unified coalition and with a strong team of ministers ready to face the economic storms blowing up in 1983.

Of the two possibilities, the latter seems too Byzantine to be admissible, but there have been more convoluted solutions to previous Portuguese crises, and so it cannot be ruled out.

Should the more conventional first alternative be chosen and should the Socialists emerge victorious, it would signify a major change in the country's direction, with Portugal following France, Greece and Spain into the ranks of socialist administrations.

The fall of the conservatives would leave undone certain fundamental reforms in the public sector, such as the authorization of private banks and the redrafting of worker-biased labor laws, which the alliance had promised to carry out. It would also mean a delay in the promulgation of the 1983 budget, the toughest the country has seen since the revolution, and a hiatus in negotiating short- and medium-term loans required to help meet Portugal's $12-billion foreign debt.

A Socialist-Social Democratic government might find it easier in the present European climate to bring about Portugal's entry into the European Community, now threatened by Socialist-ruled France's stalling tactics. But it could scarcely resolve the pressing national economic problems without playing the same tunes as its conservative predecessors.

All in all, Christmas for Portugal's politicians this year is likely to be anything but uneventful.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Business as Usual

Regarding "Trade Gap Swells; Record Seen for Year" (IHT, Nov. 27):

The U.S. Commerce Department reports a deficit of $35.1 billion for the first 10 months of 1982. U.S. export promotion has been moved to the Department of Commerce. Advertisements have been placed in the International Herald Tribune for business people to enter this program. The increase in the trade gap does not indicate improvement.

Most of the foreign commercial officers are still the same professional civil servants with little international business experience, transferred from the State Department to Commerce. We recently asked at one U.S. Embassy in Europe what financial guarantees or business loans were available to firms actively exporting U.S. products. The answer: "Administration policy requires that private business must support itself."

THAD N. SCHOTT.
Copenhagen.

A Finnish Denial

Regarding "Soviet Herds Appear Threatened by Outbreak of Livestock Disease" (IHT, Dec. 14):

The Finnish Agriculture Ministry has issued a denial that Finnish authorities have inoculated cattle in Finland and suspended Soviet meat imports because of the reported outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Soviet Union. There have been no such inoculations in Finland. And because Finland does not import meat from the Soviet Union, no suspension of such imports could take place.

JOUNI LILJA,
Press Counselor,
Embassy of Finland, Paris.

Editor's note: Robert Gillette of the Los Angeles Times replies: If any error exists in my report, I regret it. I note that the ministry's statement does not deny that Soviet authorities privately acknowledged to Finland that an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease had occurred in the Baltic region. Nor does the statement deny that Finland has taken sanitary measures to prevent travelers from importing the virus.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأجل

Pure Musical Instincts And an Actor's Spirit

For Rubinstein, Born to Play Piano, Instrument Was Extension of Himself

By Harold C. Schonberg

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From the very beginning, the career of Arthur Rubinstein followed a consecutive line; and the chances are that, in essentials, his piano playing changed very little during the years. Mr. Rubinstein used to tell reporters that he did not really start to practice until the 1930s, that he was a sloppy pianist before then, relying on personality and temperament. But his earliest recordings do not bear that out; and, in any case, a few wrong notes, or even handfuls of wrong notes, have nothing to do with a pianist's spirit and imagination.

The fact is that Mr. Rubinstein never had to practice very much. He was a natural, born to play the piano. A *natural pianist* is one who seems to be born with tone and technique, whose fingers automatically resolve any patterns no matter how difficult. Other pianists have to work six or seven hours a day to keep their fingers loose, but for a natural pianist three or four readings are enough to put a piece of music in his mind for life. Mr. Rubinstein was one of those.

He gloried in playing the piano. He was an extrovert, an actor, a "ham," if you will. Certainly he was always aware of the impact he could make on an audience. But he had pure musical instincts, and allied to his undoubted theatricality was a mind that saw the architecture of a piece of music, the correct shape of a phrase, the nuances that lie beneath the printed note.

And then there was the fabulous Rubinstein tone: a large, golden sound that made one forget the piano was a percussive instrument. As with any great pianist, it was a sound that could not be duplicated, for part was muscular, part a projection of personality, part an ability to hear himself.

He was one of those pianists — there are very few in any generation — for whom the instrument is an extension of self, welded to finger, arm and body, ears, brain and heart.

His repertory was huge. When musicians grow old, they almost *invariably curtail their repertories* to the pieces they know and love best. In this, Mr. Rubinstein was no exception. But it seemed that he loved almost everything — certainly the entire body of 19th-century music. As a Chopinist he was superb, and he played substantially that composer's entire oeuvre. The only important Chopin works he left unrecorded were the two books of études. But he was also supreme in Schumann, Liszt, Brahms, Franck and Mendelssohn, *and he played Debussy and Ravel* with complete conviction.

In his younger years he played everything from Beethoven on, and introduced many new works. *Then,* in the last *years* of his life, he had the courage to engage several large-scale works that for some reason he had never played in public — Schubert's enormous B flat sonata, for one, and several Mozart piano concertos. For a man of his age, this took extreme courage. But Mr. Rubinstein had complete — and justified — confidence in himself.

Nobody in our time, *it is safe to* say, communicated the same degree of sheer joy in playing. Concert life has become very serious, and the younger musicians tend to be grave philosophers, interested primarily in the weightiest kind of music. Mr. Rubinstein's musical mind was as good as anybody's, but he never made a mystique out of music. He loved music, loved playing the piano, and was eager *to transmit that* love. *The analogy* with love is fair. Mr. Rubinstein treated the piano like a beloved woman, and there was something sensuous in his approach to it.

Stylistically he has been called a romantic, and it is true that his musical philosophy had many elements of romanticism in it. But his was a romanticism strongly tempered by classicism, in that he *seldom exaggerated,* in *that the* musical lines sang freely and unfussily, and in that the overall conception was never cluttered by detail.

In short, he completely avoided the typical exaggerations of some of the late romantic pianists. Indeed, he had nothing but *scorn* for that kind of playing. Mr. Rubinstein represented the best of the old school and the best of the new. *From* the old school he *took* the idea of the piano's being a singing instrument. And he helped shape the new school of piano playing by his insistence on clarity, steady but supple rhythm and a strong, arched line.

Thus in addition to having a strong involvement with music (which the old pianists had), Mr. Rubinstein also had taste and an *unerring* feeling for *proportion* (which not all the old pianists had). He did not use music to bolster his ego. Quite the reverse. With all his flair, exuberance and temperament, he nevertheless did his best to transmit the message of the composer as purely and honestly as possible.

The Associated Press

Arthur Rubinstein at New York's Carnegie Hall in March 1976.

Pianist Arthur Rubinstein Dies in Geneva at 95

(Continued from Page 1)

at a concert was to be in the presence of majesty. A 5-foot-8-inch figure resembling a cube on sticks in impeccable evening clothes would stride briskly on stage and receive the homage of thunderous applause.

His tone, or the sound of his playing, was elegant. One critic described it as "a firm, clear, colorful sonority that is one of the miracles of 20th-century pianism."

He did not know how to account for the distinctiveness of his tone. Contributing to it, however, was his physique, considered perfect for a pianist. His torso was short and muscular, his arms long, his biceps those of a blacksmith and his fists like a longshoreman's. His fingers encompassed 12 notes — two more than is normal. The little finger was nearly as long as the index finger.

He was born in Lodz, Poland, on Jan. 28, 1887, the youngest of seven children of Ignace Rubinstein, a textile producer, and Felicia Heyman Rubinstein. (Late in life, Mr. Rubinstein became vain about his age, and advanced his birth date to 1889, according to those who knew him.)

He took piano lessons at the age of 3, and at 4 he was performing in public. *By the time he was 8,* he had exhausted the teaching resources of the Warsaw Conservatory of Music and was sent to Berlin to perform for the violinist Joachim. The friend of Brahms and Schumann assumed responsibility for the boy's study, and conducted at his Berlin debut when Arthur was 11.

There followed recitals in Dresden, Hamburg, Warsaw (where he played under the baton of Emil Mlynarski, his future father-in-law) and a visit to Paderewski in Switzerland.

His first U.S. tour, in 1906, lasted 75 concerts and was not a critical *success. He returned* to Europe disheartened.

He went back to school, in a way, by playing in private for Paderewski. "I just played and listened, and he would tell me little things," Mr. Rubinstein recalled. He did not return to the concert *stage* until 1910. He lived in Paris, had a series of love affairs, became friends with artists and writers.

Performing again, Mr. Rubinstein established himself in Europe as a top-ranking pianist. In the early part of World War I he gave recitals for the Allied cause. He became so enraged with the Germans' treatment of the Poles and Belgians that he vowed never again to appear in Germany, and he never did.

A turning point in his career came in 1916, when he made a tour of Spain. It was a grand success. Four concerts stretched to 125. From there he went to South America. Convinced that he would *now be a hit* in *the United States,* he reappeared in Carnegie Hall in 1919, but the reception was lukewarm.

"When I played in the Latin countries they loved me because of my temperament," he said later. "But when I played in England and America, they felt that because they had paid their money they were entitled to hear all the notes. I dropped too many notes in those days, and they felt they were cheated."

Rebuffed but not chastened, he returned to Europe, where he divided his time between concerts and high living. He was as frequently palling around with Picasso, the Prince of Wales, a fetching girl or Ernest Hemingway as he was sitting before a concert grand.

The late 1920s were decisive for Mr. Rubinstein's career. First, in 1928 he met Aniela Mlynarski, then 15. Both said it was love at first sight, although they were not married until 1932.

Second, he began recording. Third, he began to take stock of himself as an artist. The result was the end of his days as a playboy and the beginning of intensive study and practice.

"I didn't want my kids to grow up thinking of their father as either a second-string pianist or as a has-been," he remarked.

His early recordings called renewed attention to him, and Mr. Hurok, his agent, persuaded him to have another go at the United States.

After he played at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 21, 1937, he was acclaimed as "a giant who had transformed his joie de vivre into the strongest alloy of his music."

In World War II he moved his family from Paris to Beverly Hills, California, where he "ghosted" at the piano for film actors. Meanwhile, he toured the world. In 1958 he returned to Warsaw after an absence of 20 years, and the audience brought him back from the wings 10 times after he played Chopin's Polonaise in A flat.

Mr. Rubinstein became a U.S. citizen in 1946 and moved to New York in the 1950s.

Not long before a Carnegie Hall recital on March 15, 1976, he confided to an interviewer that he was losing his sight. But he continued performing and making records.

As his career slowed, Mr. Rubinstein found time to concentrate on his autobiography, which he had promised to write many years previously. In 1973, "My Young Years" was published, followed in 1980 by "My Many Years."

In his last years his constant companion was his secretary, Annabelle Whitestone. Mr. Rubinstein is survived by his wife, who lives in Paris, and four children.

Hans-Ulrich Rudel, 66, Dies; German War Ace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROSENHEIM, West Germany — Hans-Ulrich Rudel, 66, a Stuka dive-bomber pilot who was Nazi Germany's most highly decorated soldier, died here Monday.

Mr. Rudel was one of the few German war heroes who remained in the limelight after the war. He never denounced Nazi ideology and embarrassed the West German government several times with extreme rightist activities at home and abroad.

Among his activities outside Germany was a reported role in the buildup of Argentina's air force. He had close ties to Argentina until his death.

Mr. Rudel joined the Nazi air force, *the Luftwaffe,* in 1936, serving first as a combat observer and became a Stuka pilot in 1940. He rose to the rank of colonel while still in his mid-20s.

Flying mainly on the Russian front, he was credited with destroying 519 tanks, 150 gun emplacements and 800 various combat vehicles. According to Luftwaffe records, he also damaged or destroyed 3 large warships and 70 smaller craft and landing ships. For this he was awarded an iron cross created specifically for him.

He was shot down several times but escaped serious injury until April 1945, when he lost a leg in combat. He was captured by Allied forces at the end of the war and was released in April 1946.

AP

Hans-Ulrich Rudel

Frederick E. Terman

STANFORD, California (AP) — Frederick E. Terman, 82, a former Stanford University provost, died Sunday. He was credited with helping establish the area around the university as Silicon Valley, a leading center for the electronics industry.

He *taught* at *Stanford* for 40 years and retired in 1965. He was named provost, the second-highest academic post, in *1955.*

Mr. Terman encouraged many of his electrical engineering students to form their own companies on the West Coast. Among those who took the advice were Bill Hewlett and David Packard, founders of Hewlett-Packard Corp., one of the largest computer companies in the world.

Mr. Terman was a driving force in the *development* of the *Stanford* Industrial Park in 1951, which has 90 tenants and employs 25,000 people on campus lands.

John L. McCaffrey

CHICAGO (UPI) — John L. McCaffrey, 90, retired chairman and *chief executive officer* of International Harvester Co., died Saturday. Mr. McCaffrey served as president of Harvester from 1946 to 1956 and as chairman and chief executive officer from 1956 until he retired in 1958. He served on the board until 1959.

Czech Dissidents Get Permission to Emigrate

Reuters

VIENNA — Two prominent Czechoslovak dissidents, Karel Bartosek, a historian, and Karel Kyncl, a journalist, have received permission to emigrate to the West *and are awaiting the official* documents, émigré sources said Tuesday.

On Monday, *Jan Mlynarik,* a historian, entered West Germany to join his son, who has been living there for more than a year. All three are signatories of the Charter *77 human-rights manifesto,* and all were recently released from detention.

Board Faults Training of U.S. Air Controllers

By Richard Witkin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Transportation Safety Board has announced that a special inquiry into the training of air traffic controllers "revealed some specific safety problems which the board believes require immediate corrective action" by the Federal Aviation Administration.

The board voiced particular concern Monday about its findings that new controllers replacing those who were dismissed after the strike that began in August 1981 were immediately being used to train other recruits without undergoing normal instructor training.

The aviation agency was urged to "cancel immediately" a one-year waiver it issued last May that *permits such practices* at *airport* towers and other facilities that did not have the resources for "administering appropriate training courses."

"In some instances," the safety board report said, "developmental controllers were certified on a position in the morning and were conducting on-the-job training at that same control position for another developmental controller in the afternoon of the same day."

The aviation agency was also urged to make sure the assignment of such training duties did not overload controllers, based on the "work load and the complexity of the traffic being handled."

The FAA response to the report, issued by Dennis Feldman, an agency spokesman, began: "The Federal Aviation Administration is as concerned about the need for safe air travel as is the NTSB. In that *regard,* it is *noteworthy* that, in issuing its recommendations, the NTSB did not find any specific instances of unsafe air traffic control operations caused by the training methods initiated as part of the recovery of the air traffic control system since the PATCO strike."

PATCO is the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, the defunct union whose members *struck last year over pay and working* conditions. The Reagan administration, calling the strike an illegal action by government employees, refused to negotiate with the union and dismissed all but a handful of the 11,400 strikers. The aviation agency has since been conducting an accelerated recruiting and training program for new controllers.

The FAA statement added that the lack of specific examples of unsafe operations supported the conclusion reached by the Flight Safety Foundation, a consulting group, and its own officials that training and operations were "progressing safely."

The aviation agency did, however, *pledge to carry out any of* the recommendations the agency found to be related to continued safety.

The safety board's findings were contained in an interim report growing out of the board's second study of the safety of the air traffic system since the walkout. In the first study a year ago, the board said the strike had not resulted in unsafe operations.

Since the strikers were dismissed, the nation's commercial airways have been monitored by 5,800 nonstrikers, 2,000 supervisors, a sprinkling of controllers who came out of retirement, borrowed military personnel and a growing force of recruits.

The aviation agency has been putting high priority on rebuilding the controller force so that air traffic can be restored as quickly as possible to its prestrike level.

The safety board's latest inquiry, which began in October, is headed by Ron Schleede and is based on a survey of 50 facilities. The final report is expected next March.

The interim report's greatest emphasis was on evidence that newly trained controllers, fresh from the FAA school in Oklahoma City, were giving on-the-job training to other new employees without going through the special training course that such instructors were required to take before the strike.

Cholera Hits Bangladesh

The Associated Press

DACCA, Bangladesh — Cholera in southern Bangladesh has reached epidemic proportions, with 728 confirmed dead in the southern district of Barisal, *officials* said.

Reagan at Midterm: Optimistic as Ever, But With a Greater Feel for Subtleties

By Lou Cannon and David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After two difficult years in the White House, patches of gray have begun to show in the once black-and-white world of Ronald Reagan.

The man who at the advent of his presidency described Soviet leaders as "liars" and "cheats" now talks about the Russians in human terms, saying they, like Western peoples, are in a precarious economic position and have incentives to "rejoin the family of nations."

The president, who came into office convinced that the nation's economic woes could be easily resolved and the federal budget quickly balanced, now recognizes that his administration faces a long and uncertain period of grappling with problems that appear less simple than they did in 1981.

This was the dominant impression that emerged from a wide-ranging and reflective interview with President Reagan in the Oval Office last week.

A Sense of Nuance

Without yielding essential ground on his fundamental convictions, Mr. Reagan displayed in the 38-minute conversation a sense of nuance that suggests he is responding to complex events with something other than the stark and simple approach that has characterized his political career.

Asked what he believed the long-term future of the Soviet Union would be, Mr. Reagan replied that recession was part of a "worldwide pattern" that embraced both capitalist and socialist countries.

"That pattern goes beyond the Iron Curtain," he said. "Probably not because of the relationship with any of the Western world, but because of their own emphasis on rearmament making it impossible for them to meet the consumer demands of their people."

Mr. Reagan added: "The Soviet Union, we know, is in a really precarious economic position. My own feeling is that this may offer a great opportunity for us if we could convince them that there was a way for them to rejoin the family of nations."

Asked about the progress he has made toward his goal of economic recovery through reduction in the size of government, Mr. Reagan acknowledged that even with all he has done there is "a limit as to what we could do" to cut the federal budget during a period of economic stagnation.

"You can't really cut the budget enough to balance the budget," Mr. Reagan said. "You cannot raise taxes enough to balance the budget. The answer to balancing the budget is restoring the economy. ... That is what will end the deficits, by increasing the gross national product in proportion to the amount of money the government is spending."

No Retreat on Basics

After the interview, some of Mr. Reagan's closest associates said that the statements were not to be interpreted as a sign that the president was retreating from his basic aims. The aides pointed out, as Mr. Reagan himself indicated during the interview, that the president remains skeptical of Soviet intentions abroad and committed to the purposes of his economic program at home, especially income tax reduction.

But Mr. Reagan's aides also believe he is approaching a crucial period of his presidency. Some of them said Mr. Reagan is feeling the accumulated pressures arising from his inability to produce a quick economic recovery, solve intractable foreign conflicts or convince an increasingly recalcitrant Congress that he is leading the nation in the right direction.

After two years, Mr. Reagan appears to have a glimmer that time is running out on his ambitious goals.

In the interview, he demonstrated a more secure grasp of issues, especially in foreign policy, and a greater appreciation of the subtleties involved in reaching his larger goals than he did in a similar session with The Washington Post on March 27, 1981, three days before he was severely wounded in an assassination attempt.

It took Mr. Reagan five months to recover from the shooting, and his aides say that seriously delayed his progress in mastering the knowledge needed to be an effective president.

"I see a lot more confidence in himself and his own judgments than he had when he became president," said the deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, the aide generally regarded as closest to the president. "By nature he is a cautious man. I see him now as following his instincts much more because he has a hold of the presidency and he has the information system down. ... He is comfortable in the job even though it's tougher and longer work and harder hours than it was in the beginning."

An Irrepressible Optimist

Mr. Reagan has always been an irrepressible optimist, and this personal quality has come to the fore as his problems have mounted in the White House.

Asked to predict where he thinks his presidency will be a year from now, Mr. Reagan looked forward to a strong economic recovery and reduced unemployment. "As the economy takes off, I think that we'll be seeing that what we've done works," Mr. Reagan said.

At another point, Mr. Reagan was asked whether the legacy of his administration would permit another Republican presidential candidate to run and win in 1984. "I certainly would hope so, and I believe this," he replied. "I believe that by that time we're going to see that the program that we put in place does offer what we promised, and that is a solid recovery, a lasting recovery."

Mr. Reagan did not intend by his answer to suggest that a candidate other than himself would be the Republican presidential standard-bearer. He reiterated that he had not decided whether he would seek re-election or when he would make the announcement of his decision.

"Well, I suppose sometime next year it has to be done, the decision has to be made," Mr. Reagan said. "I think to do so earlier than necessary then opens you to the charge and the suspicion, and certainly the charge from the other side of the aisle, that everything you are trying to do is based on politics, and it also tempts some of your people to base their advice on what they think might affect the next election."

Mr. Reagan, who will be 72 in February, does not seem to be in any hurry to decide. His focus at midterm appears to be on the struggle with Congress that seems certain to continue in 1983.

'Little Bit of Impatience'

"There is a little bit of impatience at what's going on, some frustration," Mr. Deaver said. "The Washington system frustrates him, as the Sacramento system did."

Another aide said that Mr. Reagan is "much more aware of the time that's left in his presidency" and is going through a process of sorting out his priorities. "It's very clear to him that he's not going to accomplish everything he set out to do," the White House official added.

Mr. Reagan displayed some of this impatience in the interview. He repeatedly jabbed at Congress on military and economic issues. Reading from a memorandum prepared by his staff, he gave examples of a Democratic jobs program that he termed "a pork barrel in the old-fashioned sense."

Except for that issue, however, Mr. Reagan spoke extemporaneously, demonstrating a familiarity with issues that eluded him in some earlier interviews.

Aides said the president is sensitive about published accounts, in The Post and other newspapers, that he is ill informed and out of touch on some key questions.

In a nationally broadcast interview last weekend with radio correspondents, Mr. Reagan sounded defensive when asked whether he knows what it is like to be unemployed.

As president, Mr. Reagan said, "you are not that separated from the world." He mentioned his daily contact with aides, with security guards and his contacts on the campaign trail as ways of keeping in touch, and he also recalled his own experience when he sought work during the Depression in 1932. And he added, "When I go to the ranch, sometime out there I'm right back with the neighbors and the people that work there."

Informed, Reflective Tone

In the earlier interview with The Post, Mr. Reagan, who had been briefed for 20 minutes beforehand, struck an informed and reflective tone. Only at the end, and lightly, did he lapse into the set-piece rhetoric of the recent political campaign, saying, "Could I coin a term and say, 'stay the course?' "

Otherwise, Mr. Reagan was serious in manner and tone, reflecting the realities that now envelop him and his administration.

While Mr. Reagan has aged in office less conspicuously than many of his predecessors, the wear and tear of the presidency is beginning to show in small ways. His once jet-black hair is now streaked with gray. He hears less well than he used to.

He also chafes at the luxurious confinement of the White House and takes every opportunity to get away to his California ranch or to go horseback riding, as he did the day after the interview.

"You kind of live like a bird in a gilded cage," Mr. Reagan said in the radio interview, "and I sometimes look out the window at Pennsylvania Avenue and wonder what it would be like to be able to just walk down the street to the corner drugstore and look at the magazines. I can't do that anymore."

His aides go so far as to describe Mr. Reagan physically as something of a marvel for his age. He works out for 20 minutes or more each day, using an exercise machine. He watches his diet and his weight.

He also watches Congress. During the postelection session he has developed the habit of keeping an eye on a closed-circuit television broadcast of congressional proceedings.

If a congressman says something striking, Mr. Reagan occasionally will call him up and tell him what he thinks.

Stunning '81 Victories

As the president's stunning congressional victories of 1981 have receded into the distance, Mr. Reagan has grown more and more accustomed to taking half a loaf or less from the Congress and celebrating it as a victory. Looking ahead, he also has recognized new limits on what he can accomplish as president.

In the Post interview, Mr. Reagan acknowledged that budget cutting is not the easy task he portrayed it to be during the presidential campaign. Back then, he spoke about "waste, fraud and abuse" as if they were line items in the federal budget, which he once proposed to balance by the current fiscal year.

Instead, Mr. Reagan in recent weeks has presided over the writing of a budget expected to include a $155-billion deficit. Speaking of the difficulty of cutting domestic social spending, Mr. Reagan said, "Many of these programs, they've structurally built the deficit in."

Mr. Reagan came into office believing he could hold the allegiance of blue-collar voters with a strategy for economic growth that would create jobs. Instead, unemployment has reached the highest point since 1941, and Mr. Reagan acknowledges that it is a more stubborn problem having dimensions he had not envisioned.

The change in Mr. Reagan is most striking in foreign policy. He knew relatively little about foreign affairs when he took office, and his administration was focused on domestic economic policy. The tension between the president and his first secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr., made him reluctant to venture into the personally uncharted waters of foreign policy.

But that has changed since George P. Shultz succeeded Mr. Haig last summer. Mr. Reagan is comfortable in his relationships with the easygoing Mr. Shultz and with William P. Clark, a longtime Reagan confidant who is the president's national security adviser. Both men have seen to it that Mr. Reagan is consistently briefed on key foreign policy issues, and Mr. Reagan has gained confidence as he has become more knowledgeable on foreign affairs.

United Press International

President Reagan emphasized the importance of physical well-being with this pose at a reception earlier this year for the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

The new confidence showed in a recent briefing of Ambassador Philip C. Habib before he left on his latest round of Middle East talks. According to administration officials, Mr. Reagan took an unaccustomed leading role, emphasizing to Mr. Habib that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon was proceeding too slowly.

Mr. Reagan made a similar point in the Post interview, saying "the time is now for action" on withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

Discussing the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan took a broader and more complicated view of events than he once did. He was careful not to criticize directly Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, but said, "There is a limit to how far any man in his position can go without the support of the Politburo."

In the past, Mr. Reagan has often talked as though only the impact of Western military might could alter Soviet behavior. Without backing down on the U.S. military buildup, Mr. Reagan suggested in the interview that the Soviet Union might also be influenced by the deterioration of its economy and the need to produce more consumer goods.

Whether Mr. Reagan's fundamental policies will be changed by his growing awareness of the complex nature of the world is not yet clear. For all the impact of the presidency upon him, Mr. Reagan strikes his longtime associates as being much the same person he has always been, believing in the same verities.

But the path to Mr. Reagan's major goals — restoration of U.S. stature in the world, economic recovery and a smaller federal government — no longer seems well marked. Even aides who view Mr. Reagan as essentially unchanged from his early days in politics can see shades of gray emerging in his black-and-white views as a result of the shaping experience of the presidency.

"Of course it's changed him," Mr. Deaver said. "It would change anybody."

Suharto, Still an Enigma, Devises Own Style of Dominance

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — During 16 years in power, one of the few overt challenges to President Suharto came in 1976 when a bureaucrat working in Indonesia's Agriculture Department, claiming to be a new "just prince" of lore destined to lead the nation, drafted a document attacking alleged corruption, morale decline and impiety under Mr. Suharto's rule. The mystic, Sawito Kartowibowo, also demanded that the president transfer power to him.

The demand might have been laughed off and the whole episode dismissed except that five prominent national figures, including Mohammed Hatta, a former vice president, and the leaders of major religious groups signed the document. They were soon persuaded to change their minds, however, and Mr. Sawito, 45, was tried and jailed on charges of plotting against the president.

The affair illustrated the pull of mysticism on natives of Indonesia's populous island of Java, including Mr. Suharto and members of his entourage, who do not take talk of a new "just prince" lightly. But the story did not end there.

Last year Mr. Sawito's lawyer, Sunardi, argued in an appeal that his client's charges were justified, saying Mr. Suharto was linked to the murder of six generals in an unsuccessful 1965 coup attempt that launched his bid for the presidency.

Mr. Sunardi cited the defense claims of one of the coup leaders, Colonel Abdul Latief, that he had acted on behalf of Mr. Suharto.

Reprisals Against Communists

Mr. Suharto, then a general in charge of Jakarta's Strategic Command troops, crushed the coup attempt, which was blamed on the Indonesian Communist Party. Bloody reprisals against Communists followed, and Colonel Latief was sentenced to life imprisonment.

After airing the allegations and urging the parliament to investigate Mr. Suharto's role in the 1965 events, Mr. Sunardi was arrested in April on charges of slandering the president.

Like the murky events of 1965, Mr. Suharto remains an enigma. Steeped in the traditions of his native region in central Java, "the smiling general," as he likes to be known, runs a regime that is hard to characterize. Opponents call him a dictator, but a preoccupation with consensus and harmony in the traditional Javanese style of rule seems to take the harsh edges off his regime.

Even the legendary corruption and influence-peddling that a variety of foreign diplomats and Indonesian sources attribute to him and his family have their redeeming features. Money goes to personal projects of the president, such as donations to mosques or charities, the sources say, and "trickles down" to a wide range of beneficiaries.

Mr. Suharto continues to live relatively modestly, shunning the presidential palace and residing in the same house on a residential street in central Jakarta that he occupied before he came to power.

President Lives Modestly

Yet it is clear that as Mr. Suharto, 61, heads toward certain re-election to a new five-year term by the People's Consultative Assembly in March, he and his government are growing increasingly intolerant of any perceived criticism. Restrictions on the press have been tightened, and censors black out articles deemed critical in foreign publications that are distributed here.

Part of the reason for this may be that such criticism jars the refinement that marks the administrative style of traditional Javanese officials. Great power and authority are demonstrated by seeming to rule with minimum effort, and orders are issued almost indirectly in polite, unobtrusive terms.

Mr. Suharto's style differs markedly from that of his only predecessor, the late President Sukarno, whose often mercurial, boastful and bombastic pronouncements drew international attention. Thus while Mr. Suharto has ruled almost as long as Mr. Sukarno did, the former general remains somewhat overshadowed by the man he displaced following the abortive 1965 coup.

"Before, Sukarno was the main source of all law," said Yusuf Wanandi, a director of a government-sponsored think tank. "He was the great leader of the revolution and his decrees were higher than legislation. But Suharto always tries to create a consensus. He doesn't want to be the dictator as such. Suharto is not the type to be an absolute ruler."

'One-Man Control'

His critics disagree. "It's complete one-man control at the moment," said Abdul Haris Nasution, a retired general. "All decisions are in the hands of Suharto."

Another dissident, a former student activist who was jailed for two years on subversion charges, goes further: "He's a tyrant. He's a dictator. His family is corrupt. He meddles in business. He never tolerates opposition. He says he wants consensus, but what he means is *his* consensus."

However, resentment of corruption in high places appears limited mainly to students and an educated elite.

Noting that a four-star general earns a salary equivalent to less than $200 a month, a senior Western diplomat said: "Indonesians accept that people must supplement their incomes in various ways. We call it corruption. The Indonesians don't give it that emotional connotation. But they believe there are limits beyond which one shouldn't go."

According to diplomats and Indonesian sources, Mr. Suharto's wealth comes largely from holdings of his wife, Tien Suharto, and other relatives. In 1978, an Australian scholar, Richard Robison, produced a study on the Indonesian military's role in private business that detailed the Suharto family's interests in 15 companies, including a huge flour mill, a hotel and two cement plants.

Other sources insist the interests range far wider.

"Suharto has his fingers in every pie," a Western diplomat said. "He just makes [commissions] off everything he can." But, he added, "in Indonesian terms that's just good business."

President Suharto

The Associated Press

Changing styles in Cairo: At right, a woman with a traditional veil.

Veil's Revival Reflects Women's Status in Islam

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — All across northern Africa, young women by the thousands are putting on the veils their mothers discarded and taking to heart the words of the Koran: "Tell the believing women to lower their gaze and be modest, and to display of their adornment only that which is apparent, and to draw their veils around their bosoms."

The reappearance of the veil touches every educational, economic and social level and reflects the Islamic revival that is taking place in the Arab world. It is a world in which male supremacy is unchallenged — the testimony of one man offsets that of two women in Islamic courts — and the words of Mohammed, the prophet, are not questioned.

Amani Khateb, a graduate student in political science who put on the veil two years ago, said in a recent interview:

"It just seemed wrong to be uncovered. God ordered that we be veiled, and if he ordered it, we should obey. It doesn't matter whether veiling is pretty or not, good or not. We should obey and show respect."

Western Women Harassed

The veil takes many forms in northern Africa. For some, it is a shawl that covers only the head and shoulders. In other instances, it is a black cloth that masks a woman's face except for her eyes. The most fervent believers also wear gloves and full-length dresses, turning themselves into sexless, shapeless creatures so that, as Mohammed says, "they may be ... not annoyed."

Most Arab men consider an unveiled woman — whether an American tourist or an Egyptian housewife — to be half-naked and immoral. Western women, even when their arms, shoulders and legs are covered, are frequently jostled, pinched and fondled on the crowded streets of Cairo.

On the average, nine rapes a week are reported to the police here, and among the victims are Westerners.

Although it seems that the clock is being turned back now, women have made some advances toward equality over the years. In Libya, women are wearing uniforms, driving cars and demanding an end to arranged marriages. In Morocco, nearly 40 percent of the primary school children are girls. In Tunisia, polygamy has been banned. In Egypt, nearly 10 percent of the 392 members of Parliament are women.

Nonetheless, Arab women are less liberated than any other women in the world. The Arab woman is expected first of all to be obedient to her husband — who may have three other wives, any of whom he can easily divorce. The Koran, the Moslem holy book, clearly defines the woman's role as essentially biological.

"The claims that Islam is a progressive religion that gave women their rights, liberating them more than other religions, simply does not stand the test of reality," said Mona Abousenna, a Moslem feminist scholar at Ain Shams University in Cairo.

"Women in the Arab world haven't even reached the state where they can be conscious of the fact that they are still slaves," she said. "The liberation movement can never happen here because their image in the Koran is as a sexual object of man. They have never been given the opportunity to develop their minds. They are only viewed as shapes, bodies."

Refusing Anatomy Courses

So segregated have the sexes become that young men and women attend separate classes at medical schools in Cairo, and the women refuse to take instruction in some aspects of male anatomy. Mosques and mausoleums are segregated. The city hall in Algiers has two windows for paying bills, one for men, the other for women.

If a man touches a woman and then thinks of her in a way involving sex, he must wash his hands before praying. The birth of a boy is cause for great celebration, but that of a girl is not. Boys are nursed longer than girls because a woman gains status in her husband's family by producing sons. The Koran promises that in death a man will have sexual relations 72 times a day, and this may help to explain why many young Moslem men are eager to die and become martyrs.

The Koran — the revelations Allah made to Mohammed through the angel, Gabriel — gives advice on everything, even the proper position for sexual relations. Young people are looking increasingly at the revelations, made 1,300 years ago, as a code for behavior.

Threat Seen to Perfection

By Arab tradition, man's highest achievement is perfection in his relationship with God. Women are thought to represent a threat to this goal because any sexual impropriety brings dishonor to a family. By secluding the women, the chances of damaging the men's reputations are greatly diminished.

Today, a foreigner can drive through many crowded villages in Algeria or sit at night in one of Cairo's packed coffeehouses and not see any women. He can go to a movie theater here and find an audience of 1,000 or more — almost all of them men. He can visit every Egyptian courtroom and see only male judges.

It was not always this way. In 1922, three Egyptian women returned from a feminist conference in Rome to address a large crowd in Alexandria. One of them suddenly pulled off her veil. There was a gasp of disbelief. Then others in the square started removing their veils. The movement soon spread throughout Egypt and on to Syria and Lebanon.

The veil by no means disappeared, but its use was generally restricted to peasants, and covered women immediately identified themselves as being neither educated nor prosperous. That criterion is no longer valid. Today, most university students are veiled, as are at least half the women one sees in Cairo.

Maha Moatasim, an Egyptian journalist, said: "I don't think we're oppressed in the least. That is just a Western perception of trying to judge our customs by your standards. I have the right to do anything. I can get educated, get a job, mix with friends, choose my husband. Isn't that being free? I have every right I want."

Her sentiments are shared by most women here.

Many observers see the return to the veil and the Islamic revival as part of a rebellion against imported Western ways. Others say — and the two theories do not necessarily conflict — that it has its roots in the Arab-Israeli wars of 1967 and 1973, the first of which was a crushing Arab defeat and the other a psychological victory because Egypt won back the Suez Canal.

The Egyptians, who are among the Middle East's most deeply religious people, generally believe that the 1967 setback was Allah's punishment for being "bad" Moslems. The retaking of the Suez Canal, they think, was Allah's reward for piety. On university campuses, the veil started reappearing after 1973, and the interpretation of the Koran became more rigid, the code of behavior more fundamentalist.

Said Amina, who became Egypt's first woman journalist 40 years ago, said: "You have no idea how great the psychological impact was on our young people from the '67 war. We were all so frustrated. The religious organizations started up, and the young started rejecting everything in their lives."

She does not believe that women's rights have received more than a temporary setback. She pointed out that more women are working and going to school than ever before, and she herself is unveiled and owns a publishing company. She recalled that when she started work, her only assignments for a long time were "silly ones about women's organizations."

"We have fought a good fight," she said. "They can't take it back from us now."

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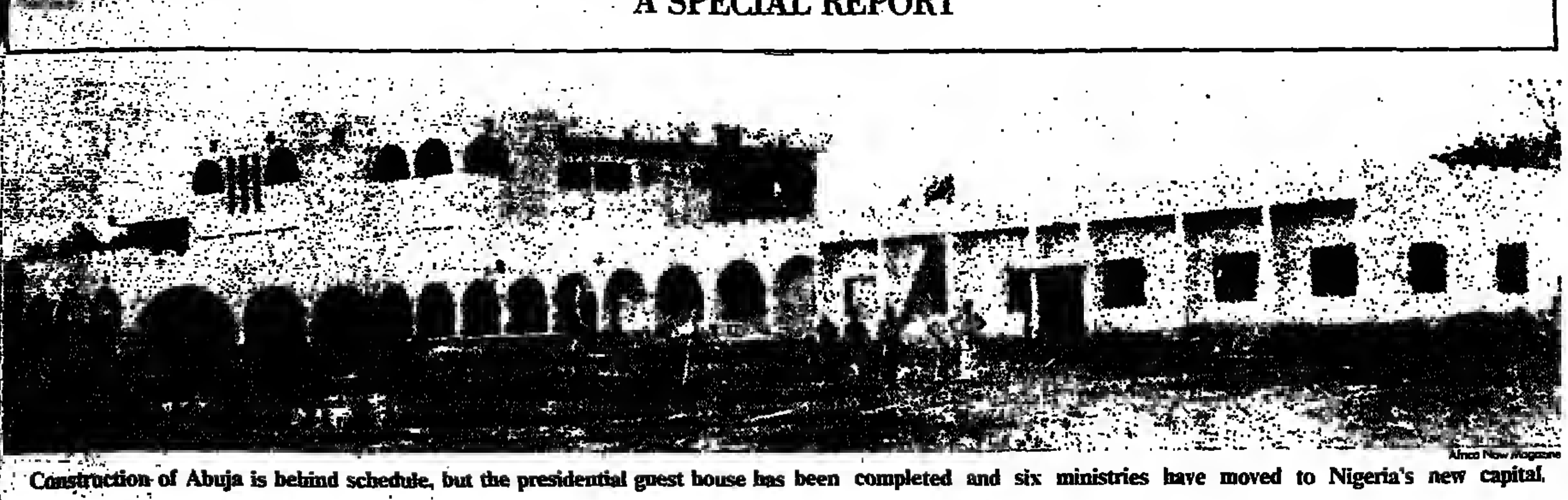
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1982

NIGERIA

A SPECIAL REPORT



Africa Now Magazine

Construction of Abuja is behind schedule, but the presidential guest house has been completed and six ministries have moved to Nigeria's new capital.

Abuja Construction Slows as Economy Lags

By Denis Herbstein

ABUJA, THOUGH not yet ready to be Nigeria's new capital, has become the subject of a slim book of verse. The writer, Brigadier Mamman J. Vatsa, ends one of his poems thus:

"Goodbye Lagos, farewell Tinubu Square,
It's equidistant from Abuja
And I long to be there.
Follow the way
And don't dilly-dally."

These days the growth of Abuja has taken on an inexorable momentum. On the other hand, economic constraints have forced the masterminds of this, the largest construction project in Africa, to dilly-dally. The oil wealth that made Lagos an unbearable place of government now delays the move to the more desirable Federal Capital Territory. That event, even if the economy does perk up soon, cannot take place before 1985 at the earliest.

But though the giant Abuja building site is fairly quiet these days, much has been achieved since 1975 when the head of state, General Murtala Muhammed, launched the new capital idea.

Outside the new building that serves as a temporary headquarters in Abuja for the Ministry of the Federal Capital Territory, an enterprising man has set up business with a photocopying machine. The dust from the building site and the *harmattan* that blows off the desert hundreds of miles to the north have not yet blocked up the works. At the entrance to the building and along many of the ground-floor corridors, men stand about, hoping for work.

From time to time a furrow-browed white man enters, usually to inquire into the progress of payments for work that are now at least four months, sometimes eight, in arrears. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation is holding a board meeting in the conference room. Officials are sometimes not "on seat."

It could almost be a ministry in Lagos … except that the weather is cool and the air dry, there are no traffic jams, the town is surrounded by handsome granite hills and not concrete overpasses, there are no beggars nor people selling cuckoo clocks — in short, all the environmental reasons that will chase the governemnt out of Lagos in order to start afresh in this green field in the middle of Nigeria. If the builders stick to the master plan, they will eventually have a magnificent city of wide avenues, low-slung edifices, rustling brooks and hills more numerous than in Rome.

The political reasons for moving capitals are even more pressing. Abuja is the geographical center of Nigeria and traditionally inhabited by no majority of the three large groups, Yoruba, Ibo and Hausa, that dominate national life. Though Lagos is the most cosmopolitan corner of the country, the city's power brokers are mostly Yoruba. And in a larger political context, Abuja is better placed to play the role of the capital of the most influential country in Africa. Already Nigeria Airways flies in three times daily, to the almost completed French-built international airport, and road and rail will connect it with countries in West Africa and further afield.

The master plan prepared by the last military government envisages four phases, as well as satellite towns, with a projected population of three million. For the moment, however, only certain projects in phase one are being carried out, though roads, dams, sewerage works, as well as several non-Nigerian hotels, such as the Sheraton, Hyatt and Hilton, are under construction. Dozens of flats and housing complexes are either finished or nearing completion, and the national conference center, part of a cultural spine that will include a mosque, library, cathedral, archives, theater and museum, is under way.

So far the most impressive advance is at the presidential complex, where the Italian company, G. Cappa, celebrates 52 years in Nigeria. Builders have completed the basic work on the private residence, which resembles a bunker more than a White House.

Next door, also far advanced, is the guest house, with ample accommodation for three visiting heads of state, a conference room big enough for all of Africa's leaders, and swimming pools, squash courts and a multipurpose hall to keep them fit. Building will soon come to a standstill, however. They have been waiting six months for import licenses for the marble, bathroom fittings and electrical equipment to finish the job according to presidential specifications. The roof is on, but at the moment the building looks like a multistory car park.

The rest of the complex, the national assembly and the supreme court, has not yet reached contract stage. Nor has a contract been signed for any ministerial building, which makes it doubtful whether government could begin to move in to Abuja three years from now. The final ministry to arrive from Lagos is expected to be external affairs, after which the foreign embassies will have to follow suit in order to carry out their diplomatic duties.

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Poor Economic Outlook Undermines Ruling Party As Election Test Nears

By Richard Synge

THE AUSTERITY mood that is beginning to grip Nigeria this Christmas will dampen, perhaps sadly, perhaps mercifully, the usual flamboyance of the political jamborees planned for the New Year.

Next year is election year in Nigeria, a fact that fills some Nigerians with considerable trepidation. This will be the first real test of the new U.S.-style constitution introduced in 1979 when Shehu Shagari and his National Party of Nigeria took power with a slender majority.

The eternal political bargainings between the three major regions of the country make it difficult for any political party to be truly national. The poor economic outlook, meanwhile, acts to undermine the ruling National Party, the one party that does have a national structure. And always waiting in the wings is the Nigerian Army, the most unpredictable of the actors on the Nigerian political stage.

With or without austerity, however, some of the larger-than-life professional politicians of Nigeria will still have a role to play and the chances remain good that a U.S.-style election, with gimmicks, will be played off between two hefty political machines some time in the second half of 1983.

The two veteran heavyweights of southern Nigerian politics, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, known as Awo, of the Yoruba, and Nnamdi Azikiwe, known as Zik, of the Ibo, are still very much alive. Both out of power at present, they have a strong motivation to form a coalition, or electoral alliance, in order to defeat Mr. Shagari in 1983. They are only prevented by disagreement about which of them should be presidential candidate.

Meanwhile, at the state level most parties are already holding their "primaries" to choose gubernatorial candidates and this is where the American flavor to electioneering has begun to take hold. The deputy president of the Nigerian senate, John Wash Pam, thinks, however, that this has already gone too far. He described the National Party's primaries as "an indication of wasteful spending" proving nothing but that "with money one can easily win an election."

The argument propounded by the National Party's opponents that the money spent by the party is "a betrayal of the federal government's stand on austerity" does not cut much ice with an electorate that sees wastefulness and extravagance as endemic among all their rulers, whichever party they may belong to. The 19 state governments, as much as the federal administration itself, all face financial constraints just at the time that they need to be able to splash out on boosting social amenities and raising salaries.

The National Party, as the only half-genuine "national" party in Nigeria, and the one most blessed with "naira power," is still widely thought to have a good chance of repeating its success of 1979 and even of improving on it with the capture of more state governments, among which it does not have a majority now.

The emphasis at this early stage of the electoral campaign is on consolidating gains and on preserving the existing leadership. A recent National Party executive meeting opted for complete continuity at the executive level in 1983 by renominating Alex Ekwueme as Mr. Shagari's vice presidential running mate.

Mr. Ekwueme, almost as unassuming and low-key as Mr. Shagari himself, won approval both as a national figure and as a force in his own political base of the Ibo heartland, Anambra state. The other contestants for leadership of the Ibo National Party, Odumegwu Ojukwu, the former rebel leader, and Michael Okpara, a former regional prime minister, have yet to be satisfied with the promises of high office made to them and have preferred to remain on the sidelines.

Now that Mr. Ojukwu is no longer considered a likely running mate for Mr. Shagari, a sigh of relief has run through the country, even in Anambra. "If Shagari had wanted him he would have had to ask the army first," an Anambra politician said. "Ojukwu is a man you either love or you hate. Many in the army fought him during the war and can't love him now."

Mr. Ojukwu is nevertheless determined to stay in politics and his name is likely to continue to be headline news. His return to Enugu and to his home village earlier this year attracted enormous, almost delirious, crowds. It is still not fully clear what Mr. Ojukwu stands for after having led Biafra in a disastrous attempt to secede from Nigeria completely, and he has only just begun to define his present views.

He is critical of the present 19-state structure. "In certain areas the existence of many states within the same ethnic group has rather tended to create some disaffection where harmony once reigned," he said in a recent university lecture, adding rather incongruously: "Let me state categorically that I support the creation of more states in Nigeria and I believe that in the interest of equity, the number of states should necessarily reflect the relative strengths of the various ethnic groups in the country."

Mr. Ojukwu has at least affirmed a commitment to Nigeria unity, saying in the same lecture: "I believe our governments should do more to encourage unity. … No Nigerian should suffer any disability whatsoever nor any form of discrimination anywhere in Nigeria."

Mr. Ojukwu's state, Anambra, is one of the most critical areas for the National Party to build on its strength. The state government is in the hands of Mr. Azikiwe's Nigerian People's Party and governed by "Playboy" Jim Nwobodo. His recent purchase of a state television service is intended to promote his government's policies and achievements and it is likely that his flair for publicity will win him the governorship for another four years.

The survival of governors like Mr. Nwobodo in the longer-term very much depends on what kind of agreement is reached at the national level between Mr. Azikiwe's Nigerian People's Party and Mr. Awolowo's Unity Party of Nigeria, the Yoruba party par excellence. A northern political analyst, Mohammed Haruna, wrote recently that if agreement is reached "a scenario of Nigeria with two big parties in the near future is a distinct possibility." A People's Party-Unity Party alliance would also embrace the smaller parties of the north, including factions of the radical People's Redemption Party and the Great Nigeria People's Party.

With so little emphasis put on political philosophies and policies in Nigeria, the battle among politicians is reduced to gaining areas of influence. This helps explain the significance of Mr. Shagari's hurry to create new states. As many as 21 new states, which would give a total of 40, have passed the first test of acceptability.

Some observers are worried about the possible effects of creating so many. Even the federal government's own newspaper, the Kaduna-based New Nigerian, has attacked the idea, saying: "At the risk of offending powerful political interests on this matter, the New Nigerian would like to caution that if politics, as now appears, is used as the sole consideration for creation of states, the whole thing will go wrong. The issue is as much a social and political matter as it

(Continued on Page 12S)

Falling Oil Income Shock to Economy, Development Plans

By Onyema Ugochukwu

WHEN President Shehu Shagari presented the 1983 budget to the National Assembly last month, he started his speech with a review of a depressing world economic situation. As he went on, from a record budget deficit in Japan to higher taxes in Britain, and double-digit unemployment figures in the United States, it was clear that the president wanted particular note to be taken of the fact that the bad news he was about to report was not peculiar to Nigeria.

What he did report was certainly bad news. For 1982, the gross domestic product, in real terms, had decreased by 2 percent, to 29.8 billion naira; the current account was in deficit by 1.4 billion naira, and the balance of payments position was expected to be a deficit of 1.5 billion naira. Government revenue had fallen far short of estimates, and a budget deficit of 3.2 billion naira was expected for 1982.

Depressing as these statistics were, what the president did not elaborate on was even more depressing. That the current account deficit was kept down to 1.4 billion naira in the face of the continuing slump in oil exports was a major achievement. This was, however, made possible by the drastic restrictions on imports and expenditures introduced in April, which policy, successful as it has been in some desired areas, has also had a most adverse impact on the local economy. What the foreign exchange scarcity and the restrictions on expenditure and imports have meant is a drastic slowing down of activities in the economy.

Government spending of oil revenue has always provided the main impetus for business enterprise in Nigeria. Cutbacks in government spending have therefore meant a reduction in opportunities. Delays in payments for projects already undertaken only helped to deepen the gloom in the economy.

Restrictions on imports and delays in remittance of trade debts served to interrupt the flow of raw materials needed by local manufacturers. The Nigerian economy is so foreign-exchange intensive that bankers estimate that up to 65 percent of any unit of local currency spent ends up outside the country.

Not only does the country import a large proportion of the goods it consumes, but the local manufacturers depend in almost all cases on imported machinery, spare parts and raw materials. The import restrictions have in consequence led to cutbacks in production plans. Sometimes, companies have had to shut down for periods, while in almost all cases, companies have either laid off workers or achieved the same purpose through natural wastage.

While the decrease in the gross domestic product owes much to the 16-percent decline in oil production, it has also been influenced by a decline in the activities of other sectors of the economy. All things considered, it has been a difficult year for the Nigerian economy. The main cause of the difficulties, it is now generally agreed, is the sharp drop in the country's oil exports, which normally provide more than 90 percent of the country's total foreign exchange earnings and about 75 percent of all government revenues. A secondary cause would be the government's excessive delay

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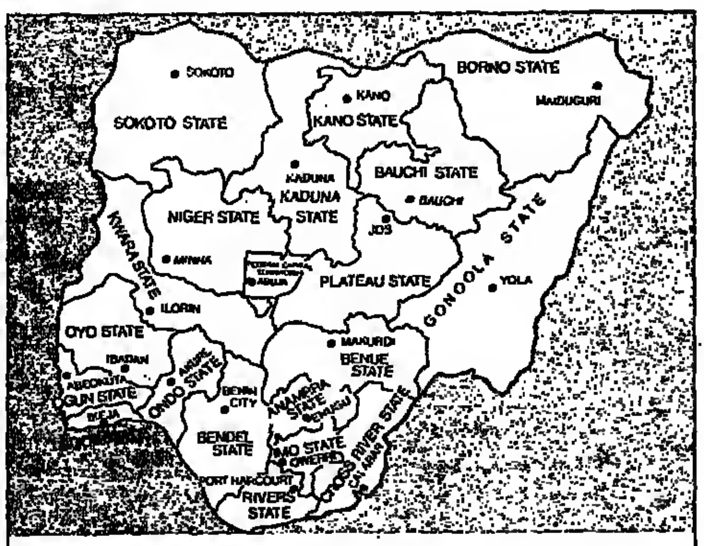


BASIC DATA

Area: 356,669 square miles. Population: 80 million.

Foreign currency reserves (August 1982): U.S. $1.35 billion. Imports (1981): U.S. $17.5 billion. Exports (1981): U.S. $17.1 billion.

Inflation (1981 average): 20.8 percent. Exchange rate (Oct. 20, 1982): 1 U.S. dollar = 0.6798 Naira.

Strains of World Surplus Increasing

Special to the IHT

OF ALL THE member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Nigeria has arguably borne the greatest brunt of the current international oil glut. At the same time, it is probably the one country least able to cope with it.

The last two years have seen huge fluctuations in Nigerian oil production as the forces of the market, the spot-price speculators, the oil multinationals, the non-OPEC producers and more recently the less scrupulous members of OPEC intent on raising their production at all costs, have put pressure on the country regarded as OPEC's weak link. Nigeria has survived the ordeal to date, but the cost to its economy, and above all to its ambitious development plans, has been heavy.

Yet the trials of the oil glut have had two significant effects within Nigeria: they have bred a new realism about the extent of the country's vulnerability to the oil market, the need to reduce its dependence on a single commodity, and the desirability of more cautious planning for the future; and they have reopened the whole debate over the costs and benefits of OPEC membership.

The former attitude has been graphically spelt out by Lawrence Amu, managing director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, the state oil company. "The present situation may be a disguised blessing," he told a civil service audience in October.

"The Nigerian economy seems to have been overheated by the high production and the fat oil revenue in the past. The present low level of oil demand will prolong the lifespan of oil as an industrial base to the Nigerian economy. Initially, this may generate some hardships in some quarters, but it may help restore sanity into the country and allow other indigenous resources to be discovered and harnessed. It will help foster self-reliance and the ability to think for ourselves, instead of being spoon-fed with luxuries we do not understand."

The greater realism is also apparent in President Shehu Shagari's federal government budget for 1983, which is based on forecast oil production of only one million barrels a day, a lower level than at any time since 1970. The implications of that realism are profound: it means cutting the national import bill by half, from 1.2 billion naira a month at the start of 1982 to only 600 million naira a month next year. As for the 82-billion naira fourth national development plan, it was based on oil production of around two million barrels a day, at a price of $55 a barrel by 1985. Mr. Amu believes Nigeria will be lucky to maintain the current price of $35.50 a barrel, and a production rate of 1.2 million to 1.4 million barrels a day.

The questioning of OPEC membership is apparent in the conversations of Nigerian businessmen, newspaper columns and the propaganda of the opposition parties in the run-up to next year's elections. Chief Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria, is unequivocal: "I never favored Nigeria going into OPEC," he said. "Our oil does not need protection from any group of people to sell. We should reconsider our membership of OPEC and the price of our oil."

Government spokesmen increasingly feel the need to defend their loyalty to the oil producers' cartel. Mallam Yahaya Dikko, the presidential oil adviser, said recently: "As long as we are in OPEC, we should abide by the decisions entered into. Provided we agree to set down and discuss matters and arrive at a rational conclusion, everybody should accept and defend OPEC decisions."

Mike Olorunfemi, deputy manager of the petroleum corporation's research department, argues that Nigeria's withdrawal from OPEC

(Continued on Page 9S)

NIGERIA

Falling Oil Income Shock to Economy

(Continued from Preceding Page)

in trying to adjust to the reduced means.

But, considering the circumstances, the economy has also borne its adversity fairly well, at least better then anyone expected a few months ago. The sharp drop in oil exports to about one million barrels a day was expected to lead to a collapse. But although foreign exchange reserves have dropped from £2.5 billion at the end of 1981 to about £800 million, the country has managed to survive, with its dignity battered, no doubt, but still intact.

The secret for survival appears to be the large and thriving underground economy. Uman Eleazu, executive secretary of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, describes this economy, only half jokingly, as so large that it has its own currency, laws and government.

The underground economy includes the smugglers who have kept the markets well supplied with imported consumer goods, in spite of the restrictions; the multitudes of traders and cottage industry operators whose activities do not feature in any of the statistics, nor the tax man's books, as well as the extended family system, which provides such an efficient social security insurance that the country's extremely high unemployment levels hardly seem explosive.

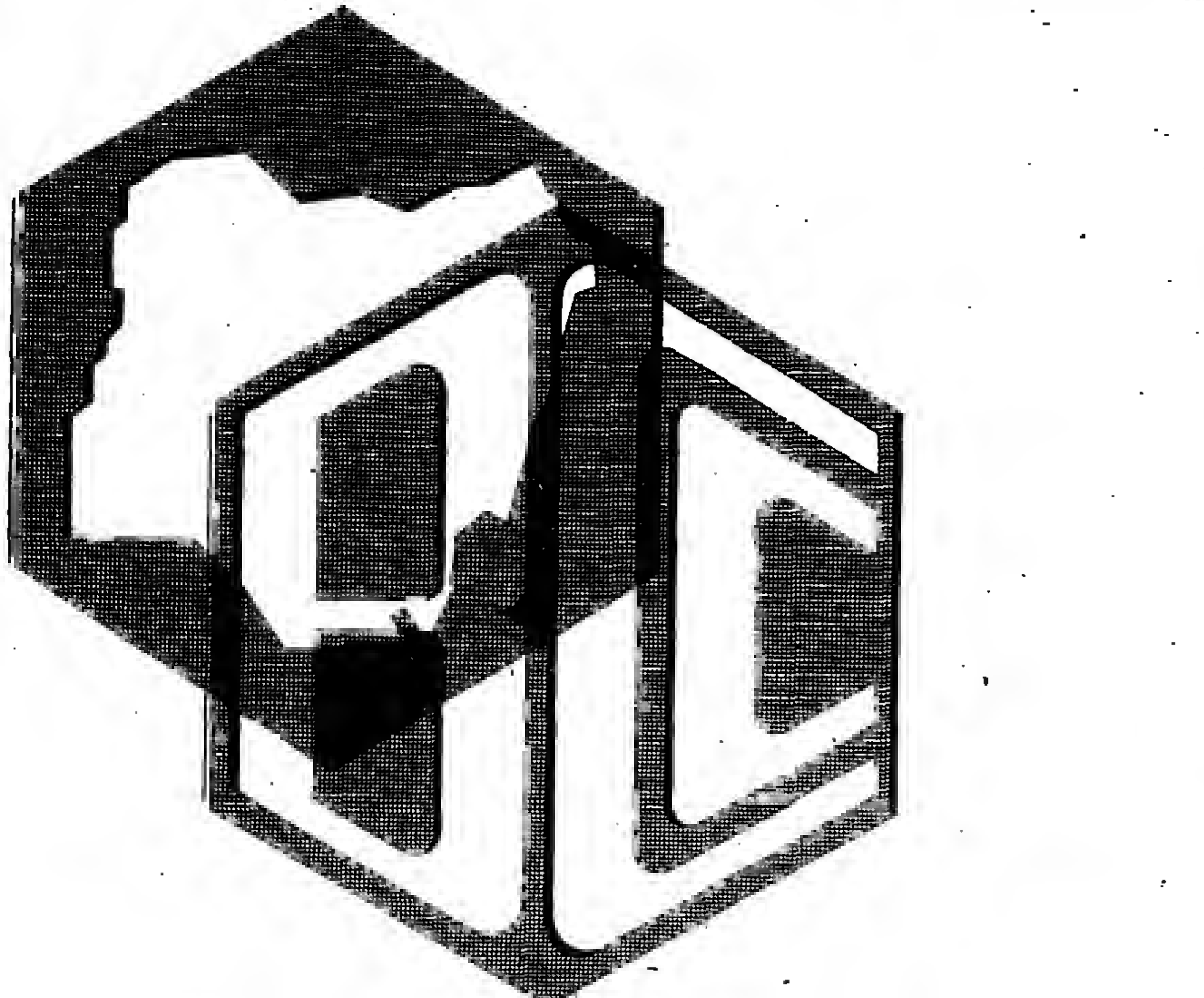
The parallel economy has had such an impact on the official economy that predictions for the official economy that did not take account of it have not been borne out. The restrictions by the government alone might have been able to help the economy adjust, but they would also have set off such social tensions as would have still led to a collapse.

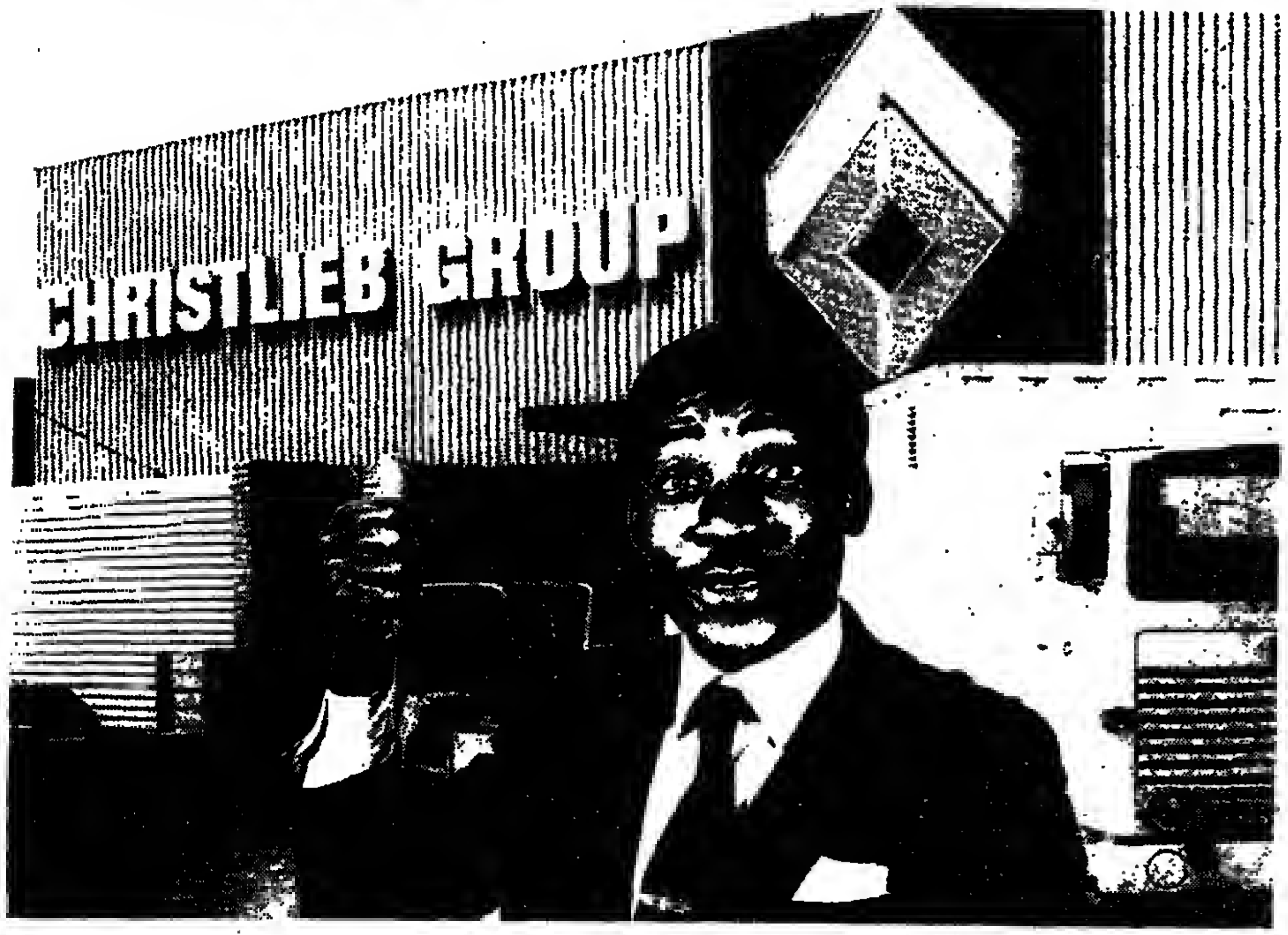
For now, the problems of the official economy remain large, although analysts are more optimistic about the economy's capacity to accommodate them. The ultimate problem remains the country's dependence on oil, whose future seems uncertain. Although the government has declared its intention to reduce this dependence as quickly as possible, it seems certain that oil will for a long time continue to be the most important factor in the economy.

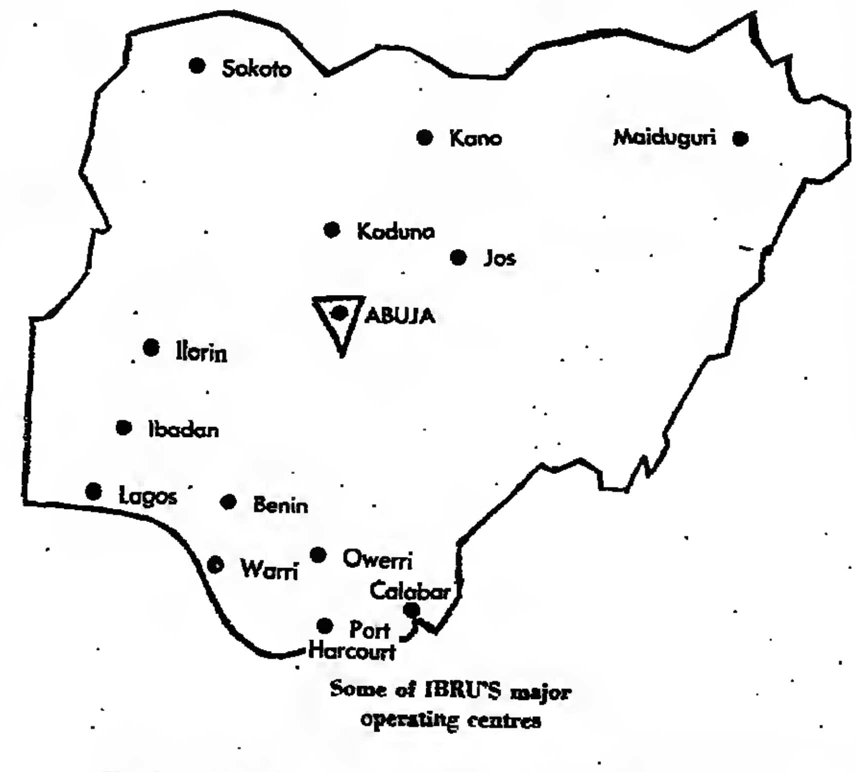
The government, in preparing its 1983 budget, has, in line with the uncertain outlook for oil in 1983, scaled down its revenue expectations and its expenditure plans. But still, of a total expected revenue of 9.31 billion for 1983, oil is projected to account for about 60 percent, which still ties improvement in the domestic economy to what happens to oil next year. The problems of the economy this year have also brought a change in attitudes in public finance, which many consider beneficial. Most important is the greater responsibility with which officials now consider government expenditures. Although many of the projects started in the beady days of 1980 are continuing, there is clear evidence that officials are no longer trying to overcome bottlenecks simply by dumping money on them. Greater caution is also being shown in starting new ventures. A second important change is the new seriousness being shown by officials in pursuing their aim of diversifying the economy away from oil. A higher priority has been given to finding some use for the country's natural gas resources. Apart from the decision to implement the liquefied natural gas project as quickly as possible, a petrochemicals industry, also using natural gas, is being set up to produce raw materials that are now imported. In the agricultural sector, the government's Green Revolution program has yet to yield significant results, but everyone now appreciates the urgency of reducing the country's food import bill. The central bank in a recent survey found farmers to be expecting a good harvest, because of a timely supply of inputs and adequate rains. The government is still allocating a substantial part of its budget to the sector and it seems likely that with time, the results will be rewarding. There is a change in industrialization policy. Hitherto, the emphasis has been on import substitution. But since such industries usually depend on imported raw materials, foreign exchange savings have been negligible.

Summary of 1983 Capital Expenditure in Naira

Title of Project	Allocation 1982	Allocation 1983
Rural development	66,960,000	89,000,000
Agriculture-Crops	364,680,000	440,580,000
Livestock	72,374,170	59,124,000
Forestry	15,676,000	10,545,000
Fisheries	13,580,000	28,050,000
Mining and Quarrying	69,183,000	16,900,000
Manufacturing and Craft	494,671,440	273,700,000
Power	375,404,110	200,700,000
Commerce and Finance	44,125,030	36,578,000
Land Transport System	812,779,380	860,150,000
Water Transport System	95,523,000	150,550,000
Air Transport System	78,273,750	215,000,000
Post and Telecommunications	297,594,470	235,000,000
Education	270,325,000	251,532,000
Health	185,952,050	170,000,000
Information	262,325,000	62,000,000
Employment,Labor and Productivity	9,954,100	7,531,000
Social Development, Youth, and Culture	24,580,180	23,126,000
Water Resources	562,262,510	561,000,000
Environment	4,673,280	2,000,000
Housing	174,140,000	139,000,000
Town and Country Planning	29,940,000	21,660,000
Co-operatives and Supply	3,736,000	3,736,000
Prisons	14,643,870	50,000,000
Police	90,792,460	201,000,000
Defence	451,704,550	650,000,000
General Administration	246,710,280	344,288,000
External Financial Obligation	122,000,000	122,000,000
Federal Capital Territory	321,050,960	445,000,000
Science and Technology	100,314,600	88,018,000
N.N.P.C.	172,671,600	650,000,000
Steel Development Authority	1,422,468,780	590,000,000
National Assembly	52,755,850	40,980,000
National Universities Commission	199,575,000	179,468,000
Total, Federal Capital Expenditure:	**7,643,423,150**	**7,218,216,000**
Less 20% Reservation on Federal Government wholly Financed Projects	21,011,257,370	1,097,903,200
Sub-Total:	**5,632,165,780**	**6,120,312,800**
Loans On-Lent to States	430,000	421,500,000
Other Bilateral External Loans	549,861,000	120,000,000
Grand Total, Capital Expenditure:	**6,112,027,780**	**6,661,812,800**







Some of IBRU'S major operating centres

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Oil Surplus Strains the Economy; Development Programs Cut Back

(Continued from Page 7S)

might lead to other members quitting, and a disintegration of the organization: "Each nation exporting oil will deal individually with the multinational oil companies on price and quantity. It will be miraculous for a country to be able to stand its ground against the conspiracy of oil companies."

Yet Nigeria's loyalty to OPEC has undoubtedly cost it dear over the past two years. The first crisis came in mid-1981, as Nigeria struggled to hold its price of $40 a barrel, while Saudi Arabia was charging only $32, and the oil companies were offloading their stocks.

Production declined steadily from more than two million barrels a day in January to little more than 1.2 million barrels a day by June. Then it crashed to 770,000 in July, and 707,000 in August. Only when OPEC had failed to agree on a common strategy to stabilize the market did Nigeria agree to discount its price, offering an effective figure of only $36 a barrel.

The events of 1981 were a foretaste of things to come, and a revelation of Nigeria's peculiar vulnerability. At the time, oil accounted for more than 90 percent of export earnings, and about 80 percent of government revenues. But equipment for the plethora of capital projects in the development plan and food purchases to make up for the shortfall in agriculture (itself a result of the oil economy enticing labor off the land), let alone the all-pervasive smuggling of luxuries for the consumer market, meant that imports simply could not be cut back quickly enough. The monthly bill was running at around $1.9 billion, leaving a trade gap of $700 million a month.

Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves plummeted from $9 billion to $3 billion during 1981, and to less than $2 billion by March this year. So when the second crunch came in the oil market, the country had no defenses left.

In March, the oil companies operating in Nigeria (Shell, Gulf, Mobil and Agip/Phillips account for more than 90 percent of all production) were given to understand that a price reduction was coming, backdated to March 1. They agreed to maintain production rates, although Nigeria's Bonny Light crude was then selling for $4 a barrel more than comparable North Sea oil.

Then OPEC met on March 19 and agreed to maintain the $34 reference price for Saudi oil, although Nigeria was allowed to shave its price to $35.50 by reducing its differential over the Saudi benchmark. It was not enough for the oil buyers, especially the independents who make up a third of Nigeria's customers. Production virtually halved in five days: from 1.2 barrels a day to little more than 600,000.

Company Percentage Shares of Nigerian Oil Production, 1981

Shell	52	Elf Aquitaine	5
Gulf	20	Chevron/Texaco	2
Mobil	11	Ashland Panocean)	less than 1
Agip/Phillips	9		

Source : oil companies

Note: All the companies operate in partnership with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), which holds a controlling 60 percent share in all companies except Shell, in which its share is 80 percent.

Then Saudi Arabia issued a threat of retaliatory action if the oil companies ganged up on Nigeria: Shell, Gulf and Mobil, all of whom had delivered formal notice to phase out their long-term purchasing contracts with Nigeria, stopped short of the final action. April production recovered to 900,000 barrels a day, and June was back up to 1.6 million.

Since then, Nigeria's production has hovered around 1.3 billion, the production quota it is allowed under the March OPEC agreement: It has been more scrupulous in keeping to it than many of the other OPEC members, notably Iran and Libya.

But the damage has been done to the economy. Already in March, before the latest production slump was apparent, the central bank had been forced to stop commercial banks issuing any new letters of credit, while it attempted to catch up on a growing backlog. In April, Mr. Shagari introduced an austerity package, including hefty import deposits and increased tariffs, and deferment of all capital projects not already under way.

What the crisis has also underlined has been Nigeria's very limited capacity to react swiftly in an emergency: Those measures have taken months to have an effect, and anyway were introduced several months later than necessary to stem the foreign exchange drain. As a result, reserves have been artificially maintained by ever-lengthening delays on trade payments, with bills outstanding in some cases for six months or more. Some estimates put the backlog at more than $5 billion.

If the Nigerian oil scene is overshadowed by the gloom of the international oil market, there is one ray of light on the domestic scene: the oil companies themselves are somewhat happier than they were a year ago. The reason was the Nigerian government's agreement, after two years of painful negotiations, to raise the profit margin earned by the producers on each barrel of oil.

The deal was agreed to on July 1, to raise the "allowed profits per barrel" from 80 cents to $1.60, while simultaneously increasing the allowance for costs from $1.10 to $1.60 a barrel — effectively raising the return to the oil majors by $1.30 a barrel. That was arguably more important in keeping the companies content than any oil price cut.

Long-term exploration, however, is at a very low level because of the international glut, compounded by the particular problems of operating in Nigeria's high-cost, low-efficiency economy. Known reserves stand at 20 billion barrels of oil, and a further 20 billion are probably awaiting discovery. For a mature oil producer, that is a healthy future. Learning to exploit them cautiously is the lesson of the current oil glut, and a salutary one at that.

Oil Production in Nigeria 1981-82
(Monthly Averages '000 b/d)

	1981	1982
January	2,092	1,754
February	1,943	1,400
March	1,868	938
April	1,623	900
May	1,293	1,308
June	1,268	1,648
July	773	1,259
August	707	1,106
September	1,061	1,165
October	1,205	1,480
November	1,582	1,390
December	1,786	1,400 (forecast)

Source: Lagos Chamber of Commerce

Energy: Rapid NEPA Growth Still Trails Consumer Demand

NEPA IS NOT, as one might maliciously believe, an acronym for "Never Ever Power Again;" it stands for the National Electric Power Authority, famed for plunging Nigerian households into darkness and for bringing the factory production line to a sudden standstill.

Now NEPA has gone on the offensive. Advertisements in Nigeria and in African magazines published in Britain are headlined, "Is NEPA really that bad?" Underneath, a chart shows that while Britain has 132 power stations, France 573, Austria 1,053, Sweden 1,143 and the United States 3,573, Nigeria has four. Though the figures may be misleading, because it is total megawatt capacity that counts, the NEPA argument is certainly worth a hearing.

The decree that set up NEPA in 1972, after the amalgamation of the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria with the Nigeria Dams Authority, stipulated that it should develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical system of electricity supply for all parts of the country. These are high standards.

As the minister of mines and power, Mohammed Ibraham Hassan, pointed out, compared with other public institutions, "NEPA is too much criticized only because its failures have much more immediate impact on the whole of our population than the failures of the other institutions." In other words, if a Nigerian Airways plane fails to turn up, or the steel plant goes on strike, or a train is derailed, only a few citizens experience it first-hand, whereas millions are in 24-hour contact with the power authority.

Like Nigerian Airways, NEPA is growing at a tremendous pace. But its 20-percent annual load growth still cannot keep up with consumer demand. The country has only two major power stations, Kainji, 760 megawatts, on the Niger River, and Sapele, with oil and gas turbines, 1,020 megawatts. Another three smaller power stations, totaling about 600 megawatts, also fuel the national grid.

The electricity is thus hundreds of miles away from Lagos, which consumes almost half of the nation's power. The lines are the prey of the rains, of uneven maintenance, even of power thieves who break into the transmission lines for free electricity.

In Lagos, houses have air conditioning, often in every room, running, if permitted, 24 hours a day. Many are using electricity far in excess of their contractual limits. Hence the constant cuts. Short of persuading householders to revert to old-fashioned ceiling fans, the alternative would seem to be to install load-limiting circuit breakers in every home and business. But here again, the system breaks down because some NEPA employees carry out illegal connections on the quiet. Not only does NEPA not get paid for the electricity, but the extra demand helps cause overloading.

Instead, Nigerians and expatriates alike invest huge sums in standby generators. The generator must be fed into the meter, so that householders pay NEPA at the usual rate for making their own usually diesel-fueled electricity. Often the owner arranges for the installer to connect the wire on the wrong side of the meter box, so that charges are kept at least to a minimum, if not registered at all.

NEPA has great difficulty collecting money it is owed. This month, it threatened to begin mass disconnections as a warning to consumers who do not settle their bills promptly. The names of defaulters might even be published in the newspapers.

Unpaid bills are not NEPA's only problem. Recently, advertisements have appeared in the foreign press for engineers and technicians. NEPA is almost 2,000 below its manpower establishment of 20,000. It is a development that contradicts NEPA's repeated claim of managing without the help of "aliens." NEPA engineers receive a thorough training, but as their salaries are tied to civil service structures, about 75 percent of trained personnel leave for more lucrative jobs in private companies or to work on rural electrification projects for one of the state governments.

A constant complaint by NEPA is that it often hears of a new project requiring power, such as a textile plant or shopping center, only when it has reached the commissioning stage. In most other countries, electricity requirements are relayed to the power authority at the planning stage. A booklet, "Planning

(Continued on Following Page)

Cautious Tone Prevails In New Foreign Policy

By Francois-Xavier Harispe

CAUTION is the watchword of Nigerian foreign policy, mainly aimed at the continental level — no boisterous statement, no striking act, a discreet diplomacy set up by a moderate president and a minister who acts with reserve.

Nigeria's foreign policy has changed from the period of military regimes, from an arrogant and aggressive stand to a very wise and sober diplomacy. Gone are the days of Brigadier Garba who, under the military regimes (1976-1979) nationalized British Petroleum and fought for the Rhodesia-Zimbabwe transition.

But Joe Garba was a kingmaker within Nigerian politics. His receptivity and abundant self confidence, as well as a gift for using the media, made him a well-known and feared minister in the days of the oil boom. The present minister, Ishaya Audu, a pediatrician and university administrator, "is a man of common sense who tries to be consistent," one of his deputies affirmed.

But some of the young Nigerian intellectuals think that, in fact, President Shehu Shagari has no foreign policy maker and that the Ministry of External Affairs, even though it has a prominent role on a permanent basis, has no long-term strategy. The same intellectuals think that, at the moment, Nigeria is only reacting to events. Some observers think that, given the present situation the domestic politics of Nigeria has created, there is no need for an aggressive external policy. To Nigeria, pan-Africanism is a commitment, and that explains why Nigeria's priority is continental.

And truly, Nigeria has done everything possible to avoid the breaking up of the Organization of African Unity, from shuttle diplomacy by Mr. Audu to participation in the disdained (because of its colonial flavor) "Franco-African summit" in Kinshasa, Zaire, in order to reconcile conflicting parties over the western Sahara, Chad, or any other matter opposing the so-called progressives of Africa to the moderates.

"Nigeria needs the OAU not only because of its commitments, but also because the OAU is a tool in the hands of Nigeria, it could be their springboard toward not only the leadership of Africa, but eventually to one of the key positions as a Third World leader," a foreign diplomat said. "Nigeria, as an important power needs an institutionalized theater for the exercise of influence or leadership," said Bolaji Akinyemi, the director of the Nigerian Institute for International Affairs, whose statements were quite influential in the military days. He is one of the young Nigerians advocating stronger decisions, and his passionate reports show the nationalistic enthusiasm of a scholar anxious to see his country play a leading part in the world.

The ministry, desk men at the executive office of the president, the national defense and security councils, as well as the national assembly or leaders within the ruling party could be influential. But the president, advised by the secretary to the government, Shehu Musa, always has the last word. Because of Nigeria's primary commitments to Africa, Lagos is not very happy with the United States and its relations with South Africa.

President Shagari has made it clear that the linkage between independence for Namibia and withdrawal of Cuban troops from sovereign Angola is not acceptable. But on the other hand, there is no linkage between business and politics, and the United States will continue expanding their business in the biggest market of the continent without fearing reprisals for their "unfriendly politics."

The same applies to France, whose behavior as "the gendarme of Africa" — to the prejudice of Nigeria — does not prevent the French banks or construction companies from being on top of the lists. In July 1981, a border conflict between Nigeria and its eastern neighbor, the Cameroons, nearly degenerated into a war. When Nigeria was about to attack, the Nigerian Embassy in Paris was warned by the French authorities that in case of a war France — because of defense agreements with its former territory — would be backing the Cameroons.

Nigeria then found a diplomatic solution to settle the matter with Yaounde; but no retaliation was applied to France whose business continued flourishing in Nigeria. Israel is another example. Its policy on Palestine has been condemned; Lagos also said there was no possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with the Zionist state, but on another hand, Israeli construction companies continue working in Nigeria without any harassment.

The general feeling here is that the United States, as a superpower, has to be reckoned with but obviously the best go-between is still Europe, with its tradition of relations with Africa. But "first things first," and even if negotiations could be going on with Europe, whose technology is very much needed for the development of Nigeria, Africa remains the focus of Nigeria — Africa with all its problems. Chad where the Libyan involvement should be contained as much as possible, and Libya itself, whose missionary propaganda could find an audience among the young students of the northern Nigerian universities, threatening the Western-oriented hierarchy of this biggest Moslem country of the continent.

Nigeria is and wants to remain the "calm center of the African storm" because it feels that quietness could be more effective than shouting and beating the table.

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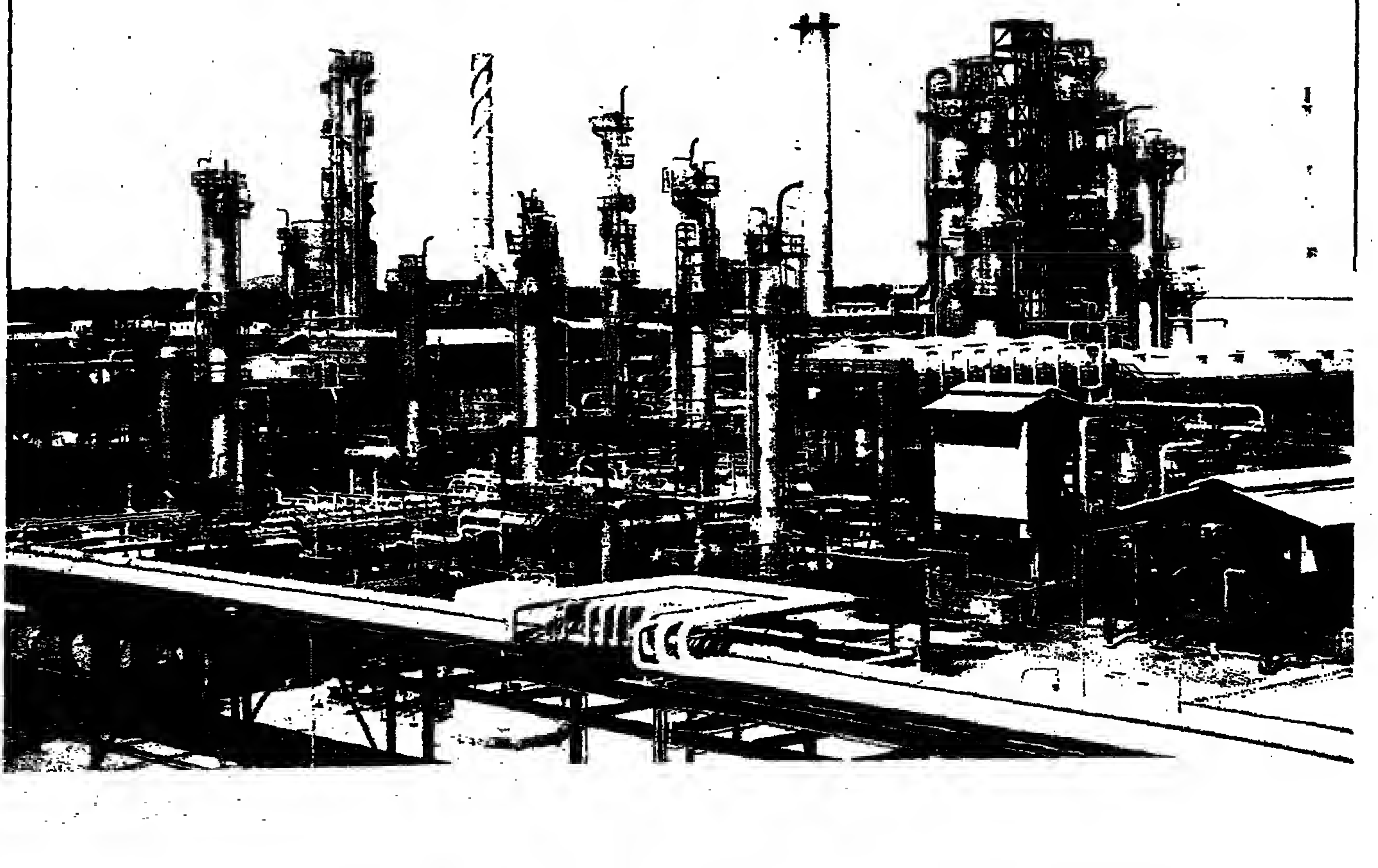


Industry: Shortfall in Oil Income Forces Cutback of Projects

By Gillian Gunn

THE COLLAPSE of the oil market has thrown a spanner into the works of Nigeria's industrial projects. The government is now in the middle of a painful pruning process, which will inevitably delay or cancel many projects.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Planning insisted recently that the 1981-1985 development plan will not be redrafted, so clearly the project-trimming will be done behind closed doors. Observers familiar with the day-to-day project decisions sense that the government has not yet come to grips with the problem.

One analyst said: "The 1983 budget sounds very sensible and cautious, particularly as it assumes a modest oil production level of one million barrels a day. But when you look at the expenditure side of the equation, they keep insisting a long list of projects will have top priority." The authorities seem to know that cuts are necessary, and the knife is poised. But exactly where it will fall is unclear.

Nonetheless, some concrete steps have been taken. Since March 1982 no new contractors have been employed without the specific authorization of a special committee in the president's office. The committee existed before, but was not very active, and foreign bankers sometimes forced Nigeria's hand.

In October, a planned $2.5-billion standard-gauge railway from Port Harcourt to Makurdi was indefinitely postponed after efforts by international banks to syndicate loans obtained financing for only four of the six sections and the effort collapsed. The government called for a technical reappraisal.

Contractors from a number of countries have lost business as a result of the financing failure. The six contractors who had been in line for the project were: Frances Dumez and Pragades et Travaux Publiques; a Chinese-Swiss consortium; British-based and Italian-owned Stirling International; Yugoslavia's Partizanski; and Brazil Paranapanema.

The railroad delay will seriously jeopardize Nigeria's steel projects. The railroad was to have provided the crucial link for transport of iron ore and steel between Port Harcourt and the Ajao Kura steelworks. In mid-November a Ministry of Planning spokesman still insisted the various steel projects would receive top priority. The government is apparently considering moving the raw materials and finished goods by road, but those familiar with Nigeria's road network know that this is a dubious proposition.

In addition, some of the steel projects are experiencing problems of their own. The expansion of the Aladja steel works is now in doubt, perhaps more for political reasons than economic ones. The Russian-built Ajao Kura steel plant is also embroiled in controversy, with accusations that it is being constructed from secondhand materials. Finally, it has become clear that domestically manufactured steel will be more expensive than its imported equivalent, casting doubt on the whole steel project.

A third industrial project under threat is the liquefied natural gas plant planned for Bonny. Although President Shehu Shagari specifically stated in his October budget speech that the project would go ahead, the project has neither financiers, contractors, nor a market. The original consortium went into voluntary liquidation in early 1981 after Phillips and British Petroleum pulled out.

The companies complained that the Nigerian National Petroleum Company was unprepared either to put up sufficient funds or allow them more of the equity. A glut has also sent natural gas prices down, casting further doubt on the project's viability.

The government is now trying to restimulate interest in the project and U.S. companies are responding. Two U.S. law firms, New York's Sherman & Stirling, and Washington's Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, are advising the government. First Boston Bank and First Chicago are investigating finance. Arthur D. Little, in conjunction with the two banks, is preparing a feasibility study. Bechtel is exploring how the gas could be marketed.

The various consultants were due to deliver a feasibility report to the government Dec. 13. It will almost certainly recommend a halving of the plant's projected capacity.

It may also discuss the long mooted proposal to pipe Nigeria's gas to Europe. A study of the possible pipeline has already been done by Bechtel.

There is speculation that permission could be obtained from the governments whose territory the pipeline would have to cross by offering free installation of gas turbines, which would be fueled by the pipeline, reducing those countries' oil bills.

New Capital's Construction Pace Slows

(Continued from Page 7S)

Oct. 1, Nigeria's 22d independence day, was celebrated in Abuja. The leaders of every large political party, including the veterans Nnamdi Azikiwe and Chief Obafemi Awolowo, were there. If Mr. Shagari wins the next election, there will be few fears for the future of Abuja. But even a president drawn from another party or grouping would have great difficulty in changing course.

The delays will come from an ailing economy. Up to May this year, 722 million naira had been spent on Abuja. The budget for 1983 allocates 445 million naira to the new capital, against 321 million naira in 1982.

Stephen Idada, liaison officer of the Federal Capital Development Authority in Lagos, said that "we would have wanted a susbstantially bigger increase." But, in a year when the total budget dropped by more than 400 million naira, they are luckier than some. About 100 million naira of the budget is destined for the long overdue payments owed to contractors. The rest will go to fresh projects.

There are rumors in Lagos that many foreign companies are thinking of pulling out. A Dutch managing director said he would wait six months and then make up his mind. More realistic, perhaps, was a French building contractor, who said: "They will stay. There is nowhere else to go."

Contractors in Abuja, whether Lebanese, French, Italian or British, had similar worries. "We never move without our *alhaji*," they report, referring to the 5 to 15 percent man who oils the wheels. Some companies find that even after a lengthy wait for payments they are getting only half of what is owed.

And there are gripes about matters other than money. Felix Oninani, a Nigerian architect, spent 18 years in New York and now has come back to be Abuja's chief architect. He is critical of interference by politicians and their appointees, to realizing the master plan. He said: "There has been a tremendous amount of pressure, to do this, employ this man. As a result, we engineers and architects have not always been allowed to make the decisions we should. So I don't believe we have got value for money."

Mr. Obinani insists on only the best for Abuja. "I was testing building blocks by the rule-of-thumb method of holding them over my head and dropping them. Most of them broke. I was called a saboteur and accused of wasting contractors' time. So I stopped the tests. And now these blocks are being used in houses. You can see the result — poor quality residential accommodation. And the shoddy work is being done by foreign as well as Nigerian contractors."

One of the disappointments of Abuja is the rarity of timber in house construction, though teak forests abound. When it is used, the wood has not been properly seasoned and as a result timber frames are already warping. In the same way, there appears to be no effort to use solar energy for water heating, although there are 2,500 sunshine hours annually. Trees, too, are chopped down whether they are in the way of buildings or not. It has the feel of Lagos about it.

Not all development is planned. At Ouse village, a mile down the road from the presidential complex, a market offers yams, plantains, goats and shoes. An oil-discolored drain runs along the collection of roomless hotels called Abuja International and the Royal. As the poet says:

It's nice to see a new city
Grow out of shrubs.
We love her
And the suburbs.

The Poetry of Abuja (Cross-Continent Press)

Traffic is stalled in crowded central Lagos.

Brain Drain Cripples Development Efforts

By Eddie Iroh

"YOU DON'T ask the toad for a chair when you can see he is squatting," says a Nigerian proverb. But that is exactly what the world has, perhaps unwittingly, done with Nigeria in the area of highly qualified manpower.

The country that cannot find local skills to execute much of its own high-tech development programs has an estimated 15,000 nurses, doctors, scientists, engineers and teachers dispersed abroad. "There is hardly any industrialized Western country in which you do not have highly qualified Nigerians working today," an official of the National Universities Commission in Lagos said.

Generally, media-shy Nigerian officials and recruitment executives tend to underplay the seriousness of the country's brain drain. But the press and public do not. In a recent editorial, the mass-circulation Punch newspaper said: "It is distressing that at a time when we are in dire need of skilled men and women, a time when enormous sums of money are being spent to attract and retain the services of foreign experts, many able Nigerians are allowed to remain abroad developing foreign economies."

Over the past half decade, Nigerian governments have had to contract various expert teams, from India to the Netherlands, to revamp and sustain vital utilities that have long suffered from a severe shortage of skilled personnel. The Railways of India Technical and Economic Services was thus commissioned to revitalize Nigeria's railway network over a period of three years at a cost of nearly 10 million naira. Similarly, KLM, the Royal Dutch Airline, won a contract to provide sorely needed expertise to keep the national carrier, Nigerian Airways, airborne after a decade of indifferent performance and rising losses.

Similar dire shortages of manpower exist in almost every sector of Nigeria's economic and industrial development — steel, agriculture, construction and motor assembly. The National Electric Power Authority, constantly pilloried for its notoriously intermittent power supply, explains in its program for the 1980s that "shortage of manpower is certainly one of the problems with which NEPA has to contend." It reported that it has a shortfall of 265 engineers and 160 accountants.

With a population of 82.6 million, according to the latest figures, Nigeria has only 10,399 doctors, or 12 doctors per 100,000 people, and no more than 30,000 nurses. Dr. M.O. Quadri, executive secretary of the Nigerian Medical Association, said: "The shortage of doctors is so bad that some unqualified doctors are actually in practice." Almost all the country's 12 medical colleges are understaffed, and according to Dr. Quadri, "some wards are not open because there are not qualified staff."

Although reliable figures are hard to come by, officials and professional bodies estimate that at least one-third of the highly qualified Nigerians abroad include the very doctors, nurses and engineers that are badly needed at home. All the officials agree that the primary reasons for the experts' self-imposed exile are better working conditions and security of life and property abroad.

Dr. Quadri said that Nigerian doctors are working in large numbers in the United States, Britain and West Germany, and to a lesser extent in Egypt and Spain, where they earn more than three times the 400 naira a month that new entrants get in Nigeria.

But pay and poor conditions of service are not the only reasons skilled Nigerians prefer to work abroad. The shock of returning to Nigeria, after, in many cases, a decade of absence, has not been easily overcome by the few who dared to explore the prospects. The legendary inefficiency of essential services such as water, electricity and telephones, compounded by the increasing menace of armed robbery, and the maddening bureaucratic process, have daunted even the most intrepid returnees.

An engineer with the petrochemical division of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation took more than a two-thirds cut in pay to join the giant oil body last year. After eight months in a hotel room with his expatriate wife and a child, he managed to get a "boy's" quarter in the back of a Lagos high-rise. But his stoicism gave way after his wife, seven months pregnant, got stuck in the elevator, and had to climb eight floors, a bucket of water in hand, during one power cut. He is now back with his former company in Mexico.

Adjusting to the "Nigerian condition" has proved particularly trying for the many Nigerian experts married to foreigners, especially those who have to live in the chaotic and congested capital. "You have to appreciate that many of these wives had never experienced a blackout, let alone a daily one, and have never spent three hours in a 'go-slow' [traffic jam]," said one husband, who returned recently, minus wife, "just to check things out."

Nigeria's version of the brain drain occurs in an involuntary fashion. Few if any Nigerians emigrate in search of more lucrative tenure abroad. Hardly any foreign recruiters come to the country in search of highly skilled staff. But few are willing to make what E. Obadofin, secretary for overseas recruitment in the Federal Civil Service Commission, calls "a patriotic sacrifice."

The trauma and trials of location apart, some government regulations have tended to militate against any massive reversal of the brain drain. And with the current austerity measures, few Nigerian experts returning home can afford to pay the high duties imposed on their personal effects.

Still, government departments, corporations and universities are perennially on recruitment drives abroad, while the conditions of service and regulation, which the experts find unacceptable, remain unchanged. According to the Punch newspaper, only when changes are made "will it be sacrilegious and unpatriotic for any Nigerian to detest working in his fatherland."

National Energy Production

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Ahead in NEPA," remarks on "the confidentiality with which various agencies treat their answers to the extent that a textile plant may ask for 10 megawatt load for supply in six months when the power generation takes about seven years to implement."

Within two years, the country's electricity potential will be greatly increased with the opening of two hydroelectric complexes, Jebba, on the Niger River, and Shiroro Gorge, 600 megawatts, between Kaduna and the new federal capital, Abuja. The Lagos thermal plant, 1,320 megawatts, expected to come on stream in 1985, will use the abundant supply of natural gas, most of which has been wastefully flared up to now.

These projects are already one, two or more years behind schedule. A ministerial briefing last August complained that delays in payments to foreign contractors could seriously affect progress at Jebba and Shiroro.

Some time in the 1990s, Nigeria expects to have a 4,600-megawatt generating capacity, from a medley of installations, including hydroelectric, coal, gas and oil. "Planning Ahead in NEPA" says that "nuclear generation is currently not in our program for up to the year 2000."

The latest annual report, which dates to March 1979, provides an impressive list of investments other than power stations, including countrywide rural electrification projects, sub-stations, transmission lines, all implying a gradual extension of the services of the national grid.

At NEPA headquarters on the marina in Lagos, Sanusi O. Olagunju, head of public relations, showed a visitor a pile of press cuttings for 1982. He had done a count: unfavorable comments 612, favorable 805. Then, as they chatted about the Nigerpower Band, the authority's own, which was to play at a function the following weekend at the Federal Palace Hotel, the air conditioning sputtered, ticked a bit and fell silent. Was it a power cut? Yes, he had to admit that it was.

—DENIS HERBSTEIN

Armed Forces Receiving Top Priority Development

Special to the IHT

A DOZEN YEARS after the end of the civil war, the Nigerian armed forces are being given top priority treatment by the Shagari administration. An accelerated weapons modernization program, allied to attempts to create a better-educated army, is part of Nigeria's preparation for the role as leader of black Africa.

While the size of the total government budget has been reduced, this year's budget allocated 650 million naira for defense spending, against 451 million naira in 1981. Nigeria has not been called on to wage war externally recently, though it contributed to the peacekeeping forces in Lebanon and Chad, and there are doubts about the combat readiness of the three services.

The backbone of the armed forces, the army, has been trimmed from its civil war size of 250,000 to an estimated 120,000. Estimates of navy and air force numbers are 4,500 and 7,000 respectively. The huge growth of the war years was a result of the throngs of civilians enlisting for short periods as the fighting dragged on. Though for the large part ill-trained, they stayed on afterward, preferring the forces to the bleak prospect of unemployment.

General Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria's last military ruler, embarked on a positive policy of demobilization. By 1978, the numbers were down to 180,000. The present figure of almost 140,000 has remained static for the last 18 months. Nigerian has the third largest full-time army in Africa, after Egypt and Ethiopia.

As far as the army is concerned, there is now to be a concentrated attempt to recruit younger and more educated men, by comparison with the often illiterate soldiers of the civil war period. Recruitment will still be on the ethnic quota basis in order to ensure political balance. At the same time, the army, which has a strong infantry tradition, is switching to greater mechanization, with all the heavy investment and soldier training that that infers. The emphasis is to be on a force that relies on mobility, equipment and training rather than on sheer size.

Mechanized expansion does not mean a change in the policy of avoiding dependence on suppliers from one country or defense alliance, though the latest visit to the marketplace shows a bias toward British equipment. According to the latest report of the authoritative journal, Military Balance, Nigeria made the following major purchases in the year ending June 1982:

Britain: Vickers Mark III main battle tank (36 ordered); Lynx helicopters (3); Blowpipe surface-to-air missiles; Bulldog 123 light aircraft (5).

France-West Germany: Ro-

(Continued on Following Page)

Food Imports Grow As Exports Decline

By Tom Forrest

IN 1980, President Shehu Shagari launched a Green Revolution program with the aim of making Nigeria self-sufficient in food by the mid-1980s.

The World Bank was important in determining the priorities of the program, and the same policies were presented in the bank's report on "Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa." The central feature was reliance on a smallholder program pioneered by the bank's Agricultural Development Projects since 1975.

These projects have now spread to include some of the richest farming land in Nigeria. The emphasis is on input supply, extension services and road construction. The Green Revolution program argued for a smaller role for large scale, capital intensive, state projects like the irrigation projects in the north, the state food farms and the river basin development authorities. It also urged less reliance on subsidies, a smaller bureaucratic presence in agriculture, and a larger role for the private sector in the supply of inputs and in investment.

While the Green Revolution program has helped sustain the federal commitment to funding agriculture, there is little evidence that the capital-intensive state projects have been downgraded or the agricultural bureaucracy trimmed. With the present squeeze on state expenditure and the decline of foreign exchange reserves, all projects have been adversely affected, including the World Bank projects. State governments in particular have been unwilling to accord agriculture the priority implied by the Green Revolution program. They have a very large commitment to fund education and cutbacks in this area are politically sensitive, especially in an election year.

The foreign exchange crisis has again drawn attention to the growth of Nigeria's food imports and the virtual disappearance of agricultural exports. One of the most striking features of the Nigerian economy in the 1970s was the growth of food imports. In recent years they have grown around 15 percent a year. One estimate for 1982 puts the food bill, including unrecorded items, as high as 2 billion naira. At this level, food imports could well absorb a quarter of foreign exchange earnings.

One reason for the growth of food imports is the high cost of local production combined with the effect of an overvalued exchange rate, which makes imports cheaper. Home-grown rice, maize, wheat and vegetable oils have all proved vulnerable to low-cost imports. On the credit side, there has undoubtedly been an expansion of acreage and increase in yield in those food areas where the World Bank has concentrated its resources and management.

On the whole, however, the prospects for increased foreign exchange earnings through export, and through import subsitiution in agriculture, are very poor. The target of food self-sufficiency by 1985 is unrealistic. A look at the production of cocoa, rice and sugar will show this. Wheat and palm oil are other crops where the domestic production has failed to increase as fast as domestie consumption.

By 1980 the level of cocoa exports had slipped to 157,000 tons, the lowest level for 20 years. Cocoa now accounts for about 2 percent of export earnings. Since 1980 there has been little improvement, though there is hope that the work of the Cocoa Development Unit will at least prevent further decline. One result of the stagnation of Nigerian exports has been a switch by European buyers to the Ivory Coast, now the largest cocoa producer in the world.

In the cocoa belt, farmers have been leaving to pursue more lucrative occupations elsewhere. Wages have generally risen faster than cocoa prices, despite the fact that the cocoa board has pursued a much more favorable price policy since the dissolution of the old marketing board system in 1973. As a result, investment in cocoa farms has fallen off. The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that 75 percent of the area of planted cocoa consists of trees that are more than 30 years old. An attempt to rehabilitate the cocoa area began in 1971 through the work of the Cocoa Development Unit. Participating farmers are required to produce a hectare of suitable land or to agree to the rehabilitation of a plot of that size. High yielding cocoa seedlings are provided, no interplanting with kola is allowed, and fertilizer and chemical sprays have to be applied at regular intervals. Credit is provided for inputs and also for the hire of labor. The major bottleneck is the increased demand for labor that rehabilitation involves. Family labor is limited, and wages are very high. The cooperatives that advance credit are a major source of complaint from farmers. Local cooperatives are reported to have excluded farmers' groups from participating in the rehabilitation scheme, imposed illicit levies on loans, and used loans to trade in cocoa.

Rice imports have risen rapidly and are estimated at more than one million tons this year, against 600,000 tons last year. The attraction of relatively low-cost imported rice, and large shifts in consumption toward rice have played a part. A number of programs are under way to boost local production and raise yields.

Key Economic Indicators

	1980	1981	(proj) 1982	%change 1981-82
Production Index (1972=100)				
All Manufacturing	344.70	364.20	335	-8.2
Cotton Textile	257.30	235.20	200	-15.0
Vehicle Assembly	2808.20	1,139.10	1,200	5.2
Cement	146.90	170.20	190	11.7
Utilities	271.70	327.90	350	6.7
Agricultural Production (1000 tons)				
Yams	18,120	18,300	18,400	0.5
Millet	3,130	3,180	3,240	1.9
Corn	1,720	1,750	1,775	1.4
Rice (Paddy)	1,090	1,125	1,235	8.0
Palm Kernels	345	350	355	1.4
Cocoa Beans (Commercial)	170	170	160	5.8
Cotton (Lint)	26	20	22	10.0
Peanuts (1979-Commercial Production, 1980/81-Total Production)	560	610	635	4.1
Monetary (December 31 N millions)				
Money Supply	9,277	9,745	10,200	4.6
Commercial Bank Credit	10,788	16,268	17,900	10.1
To Private Sector	7,191	9,654	10,400	7.7
To Government Sector	3,597	6,614	7,500	13.6
Retail Price Index (1975=100)	219.50	257.20	301	17.0
Reserves (dollar millions)	10,678	4,000	1,000	-75.0

Expanding TV Network Becomes Truly National

PERHAPS ONLY to a former colonial district officer, returning to the country after 22 years, will it be a surprise that television, along with its forerunner, radio, has replaced the town crier, the once all-powerful "bush telegraph," as the medium of communication in Nigeria.

When Africa's first television station was commissioned in Ibadan, Western Nigeria, on Oct. 31, 1959, only a handful of urban Nigerians, in Ibadan and Lagos, mainly the emergent political and bureaucratic elite poised to take over from the colonial administration one year later, could afford a television set.

Today, the emblem of the Federal Department of Information may still be the town crier's hand gripping the handle of a bell, but a television set is a fixture in 2.27 million homes, according to a recent Nigerian Television Authority study. This may seem insignificant in a country of 80 million people, but the communal viewing pattern of Nigeria, where the TV owner opens his doors to his neighbors at viewing times, means that about 31 million homes have regular access to television.

Begun with the minuscule black-and-white Western Nigeria Broadcasting Service Television in 1959, Nigerian television now operates a color station in each of the 19 states in the country, plus two stations in the capital, and a national network service using a relay of Domestic Earth Satellites.

The television establishment could be said to have reached its high-water mark with the commissioning of a pilot station in the new federal capital territory of Abuja, which was able to relay nationwide the Oct. 1, 1982, independence anniversary celebrations from the new city. The Abuja project is perhaps less significant for what it is now, a pilot station, than for the promise it holds. It is the nucleus of a proposed, ultramodern permanent headquarters for the television authority, with an administration, news and programs skyscraper complex and an ambitious Hollywood-in-Nigeria film village.

But for now, what the transistor radio did for the nomadic Fulani cattlehand and the southern village peasant, television is doing for the rest of urban Nigeria. More than 33 transmitters cover 80 percent of the population and more than 75 percent of Nigeria's land mass. A giant satellite station at Lanlate in Western Nigeria links the country to the Telstar world network, putting even the rural population a push-button away from such major world events as the Moscow Olympics.

About 2.25 million Nigerians with a total income of 8.3 billion naira a year own television sets, about one-third of them in color. It is estimated that the number is growing at the rate of 15 percent a year. To bring television closer to the poor rural communities, the television authority spends about 2 million naira a year setting up and maintaining communal viewing centers.

The pioneer WNBS-TV, Ibadan was established by the then Western Nigerian government, as later did the other regional governments in Enugu in 1960, and Kaduna, 1962. Later in 1962 the federal government joined the race and set up NBC-TV, Lagos. Within that first decade, about 22 African countries followed Nigeria's lead and set up their own television stations. With the creation of 12 Nigerian states in 1967 and 19 in 1975 by the military regimes, the number of stations had risen to 10 in 1977.

With the return to civilian government in 1979 and the emergence of heterogeneous political parties in power in the states, the political leaders, especially the governors of states not controlled by the party in power in Lagos, began to set up their own stations. The number of TV stations in Nigeria at the moment is nearly 30, 22 of them owned and controlled by the federal government.

The growth of television has naturally promoted an energetic struggle for its control. Though news, some current affairs and a number of drama programs are broadcast in vernacular (or pidgin English, the unofficial lingua franca of Nigeria) for the large illiterate population, no one loses sight of the fact that the vast majority of TV viewers are the educated elite who wield considerable influence in their communities.

Vincent Maduka, the pioneer director-general of the television authority, said, "It is not just in Nigeria. All over the world, every power-seeker wants control of the media. It is a recognition of the power of the media."

Ironically, the military dictatorship that brought television under unified federal control appeared to show less enthusiasm for controlling it. But frequent accusations of bias against the television authority's stations were among the reasons a recent electoral law made provision for all-party central control of government media before, during and after the general elections.

Mr. Maduka's view is that the politicians show greater interest in media control than military men because "the effect of the political system is more pervasive." In a political system, he pointed out, "there are more pressure points. The board members represent a political interest, whereas under the military they were professionals and technocrats. Also, many staff are in contact with one politician or the other.

As the 1983 election draws nearer, media control is bound to be a constant controversy, especially as some Nigerians, including media executives, have insisted that the electoral law provision amounts to censorship. But Mr. Maduka's opinion is that "media operators should concern themselves with how best to meet the demands of the politicians and at the same time strengthen their own position." One way to achieve media freedom, Mr. Maduka suggested, is that "the recruitment and tenure of senior professional media staff should be guaranteed by law."

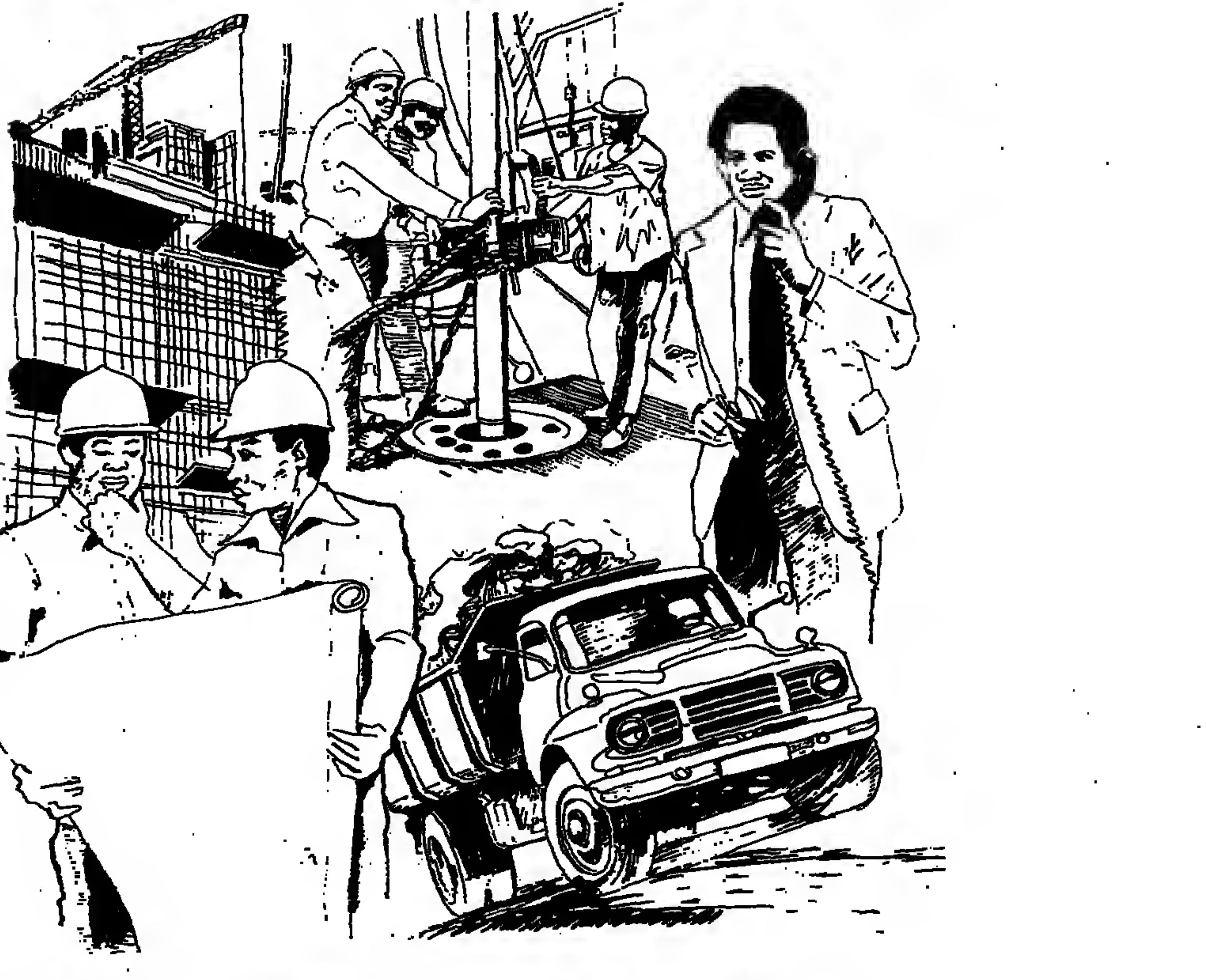
Still, television in Nigeria does strive to meet its perennial objectives, to enlighten, educate and entertain. At least 75 percent of programs are locally produced, the 25 percent foreign programs being mainly imports from the United States and Britain.

Such retired British comedies as "The Many Wives of Patrick" and "Doctor in the House" and old American programs like "Sanford and Sons" and "Diff'rent Strokes" are currently popular. Breakfast television is still a long way away, although most stations run British and American films on weekend mornings. The average station transmits about seven hours a day, and few go beyond midnight.

The upgrading of standards has been the preoccupation of television executives over the past half decade since the television authority was established, but results have not matched aspirations. Last year, the Nigerian Television Authority contracted a 24-man expert team of black Americans, led by former CBS News reporter Randy Daniels, to polish up the techniques and style of local staff.

The authority's news team may only now be starting to grapple with the teleprompter; newscasters still repeatedly smirk and grin even when reporting a tragic incident; captions still do fall off their stands on-camera. But the show goes on.

—EDDIE IROH



Armed Forces Get Top Priority

(Continued from Preceding Page)

land II surface-to-air missiles (16).

Italy: Palmaria 155mm self-propelled howitzers.

Switzerland: Mowag Piranha armored personnel carriers (57).

United States: Hughes 300C helicopters (15).

Few of these weapons have been delivered, almost certainly because of the country's import cutbacks. The weaponry, added to the existing armory, will mean that, for instance, there will be British and Russian (T55) tanks, and Swiss and Austrian (Steyr) armored personnel carriers.

Diversification of nationalities is repeated throughout, causing problems of maintenance, of obtaining spare parts and of training. One military source in Lagos said: "Maintenance is not their strong point — and that's an understatement."

Nigeria often does not buy spare parts at the time of the original purchase and added confusion is caused by the fact that tools cannot be standardized. Sometimes Nigerians are sent for training in the country of manufacture, but the preferred method is for it to take place in Nigeria. But still the maintenance specialists can only work on one type of weapon, and have to be reconverted to new varieties. Often, the private sector will lure away army-trained technicians with the promise of higher salaries.

Britain, with more than 1,000 Nigerians taking a variety of land, sea and air courses annually, remains the principal foreign training ground. Others go to the United States and India. There are also a number of British officers in Nigeria on training missions. All is not well in the air force. Dissatisfaction over its preparedness was expressed publicly last September by the chief of staff, Air Vice Marshal Abdul Bello, who appealed for a "virile and efficient" air force. President Shehu Shagari responded in November, pledging effective protection of Nigeria's air space. The government-owned Kaduna newspaper, the New Nigerian, commented that the speech "must have drawn little cheer from the air force high command ... it appears there has been no appreciable effort on the part of the federal government to fulfill the president's promise."

The air force's main strike aircraft are 16 MiG-21 jets and a dozen Alpha jets. It is widely believed that Nigeria will buy Jaguar jets from Britain, though nothing has yet been signed. The navy has recently received four British "Hippo" class corvettes, for fast, heavily armed coastal protection. Nigeria has also recently bought several French Exocet missiles. Police and prisons capital expenditure will more than double in the coming year, which happens to coincide with the general election. The increase may be meant to underline the fact that internal security is to remain in the hands of the civilians. The mood of the army, anyway, seems to be to keep out of politics. The high command is believed to view the present government with favor and to have no intention of intervening except in the case of riots that get out of control.

The way troops are garrisoned is also thought to cut down the likelihood of a successful coup. Military and civil regimes have avoided a concentration of troops in any part of the country. There is at least one camp in each of the 19 states, though some have more than one and Lagos, as the federal capital, has three, including the brigade of guards.

In addition, Nigerian company commanders are kept moving around, sometimes changing units and garrisons every six months, so that they do not become overly popular with their men. In the unsuccessful coup in 1976, the head of state, General Murtala Muhammed was killed, the radio seized and an announcement broadcast by the plotters. But the important garrisons refused to accept the coup.

Finally, there is the question of what role Nigeria's armed forces would play in the struggle against apartheid South Africa. At the moment, Nigeria is pursuing diplomatic avenues in an attempt to reach a settlement in Namibia. There have been reports that Lagos has offered to participate in a United Nations force in the territory, but other means might be considered.

F.A.O. Photo

A Niger Delta fisherman casts a net in the traditional manner west of Port Harcourt.

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Kano is a teeming city, its population impossible to quantify. The census in Nigeria invariably contributes to mistrust between ethnic groups. Southerners do not believe the high figures for the northern states, which means more central government funds are allocated to them.

By Denis Herbstein

BY GOING TO Nigeria without enough personal cards, I almost relegated myself to the status of a nonperson.

It works like this: You enter the office of your interviewee, who flashes a card, gaudy, large, autobiographical, depending on whether he is the branch superintendent of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation in Kaduna, a caster of bronze replicas in Benin City or the editor of a Lagos newspaper. I dip into my top pocket and we exchange particulars as if performing some courtly ritual.

But with my cards in a desk drawer in London, I had to eke out the half dozen fortuitously discovered in my wallet. If my interlocutor did not immediately put my card in his drawer, I would ask him for it back. Some valued it highly and refused. But usually they obliged, albeit diffidently. Even so, toward the end of my stay the cards had become so grubby that I was obliged to prove my identity by other means. It is surprisingly refreshing to speak up personally for yourself.

FEW THINGS had changed in the six months since my last visit to Lagos. Now the lads selling their wares in the traffic jams were offering the "Battle for the Falklands" videocassette, apart from the usual array of crockery sets, pot plants, car vacuum cleaners, air fresheners in the form of scantily clad women, Korean-made sunshades, and watches, watches, watches. When the former British prime minister, Edward Heath, found himself stuck on an overpass in Lagos earlier this year, he was offered a copy of the Nigerian constitution.

In the center of Lagos, the holes in Broad Street, which is the Wall Street of Nigeria, grow and grow. And around the Bristol Hotel, near the market where you buy the *adire* cloth, ranks of moneychangers offer nairas at favorable rates. It is quite blatant. Men with thick wads of loot in their hands just will not take no for an answer. Outside Ghana Airways, where a crowd is forever pressing, a pickpocket got his hand onto my wallet but he was so clumsy that I held on and saved those visiting cards. In New York I would not have noticed until I had got back to my hotel.

This time my host was an English friend who lives alone in a house on Ikoyi Island. Well, not quite alone. At the last count, there were 27 people living in the grounds, steward, cook and their families, as well as a batch of Ghanaian night watchmen in the front garden. One of them had set up a business repairing television sets. My host came back one night from a diplomatic dinner. "You could have been in Europe for all that house told me," he said. "When I come back home, the music, the people, the smiles, I know I'm in Africa."

AT LAST Nigeria is to get a serious, in-depth newspaper. Stanley Macebu will launch The Guardian in February, just in time for the election campaign. Now, the occasional visitor will be able to cut through the bewildering array of factional newspapers and obtain some idea of the issues.

In November, during the breakdown of the Organization of African Unity summit in Tripoli I looked for an inside account of what had happened. Not one of Nigeria's 25 or more newspapers obliged.

IN KADUNA, where the British watched over indirect rule, I dined on yam and chicken at the Hamdala Hotel. The following morning I inspected the car that was to take me to Kano. The tires looked new, so off we went. Before we had left the outskirts of the city, I learned that the brakes were lazy, the steering involuntary and the driver prone to repeat "No problem" every time I sucked in my breath.

Expatriates tend to discuss Nigerian taxi drivers in the same way that earlier generations used to discuss servants — incorrigible bounders, but, oh dear, what would we do without them. So here goes.

It is Saturday morning, the road is busy. Every few miles we pass the tomb of the mangled driver. One of these is a perfectly aimed head-on collision, the two cars reduced in length to one car as if in an experiment by a road safety organization to illustrate the retribution meted out for sinful driving. Every five miles or so police wait at a barrier, not to inspect the safety of vehicles but to increase their unofficial earnings. We also pass baobab trees and little markets selling yams and tomatoes and cocoyams, and the handsome produce of what looks like a good harvest. Vultures hover above the road.

My driver, for the 20th time, begins to overtake on a bend, almost hitting the left-hand bicycle track in an effort to avoid potholes. Just then a van full of party political supporters on their way to a rally in Kaduna bears down on us, overtaking a fuel tanker. Young fellows are hanging out of the windows giving a Nixon-like fingers-up victory sign. My man swings back timeously, mumbling "Don't worry." But I do. I slap him on the back and tell him hoarsely I am walking the remaining 50 miles to Kano. We agree that he should not exceed 50 miles per hour and should only overtake when he has a clear view of at least 400 yards. "No problem," he says, as I get out and give the car a push-start. We arrive in Kano in just about one piece.

KANO'S FABLED city walls are disappointing. They are low and made mostly of mud and earth. My taxi driver said they were used to keep out bows and arrows. He also showed me the emir's house, in the British town, and the emir's palace, which takes up an enormous chunk of the Old City. At the dyeing pits, the oldest in Africa, I was buttonholed by a Zorba-like chap who spat into my eye as he expounded on the open pots in the ground where indigo waits to be boiled by the sun (it was the nearest I came to seeing solar heating in Nigeria). Sometimes man-made dies, from ICI in Britain, are added for a greater variety of cloth colors.

How long has this little business been going on? Zorba said that when the queen of England came to visit before independence, she drove down this very street and the first thing she asked the emir at his palace was "how long?" The emir begged half an hour's grace, consulted his councillors, fed the various answers into what then passed for a computer, and came up with "1,000 years." I paid Zorba one naira for this information.

Kano is a teeming city, its population impossible to quantify. The census in Nigeria invariably contributes to mistrust between ethnic groups. Southerners do not believe the high figures for the northern states, which means more central government funds are allocated to them. The uncertainty is caused by the open borders that are crisscrossed by Fulani cattleherders and Haussa traders, as well as by large Moslem families.

Still, since the killing of Ibos in Kano before the civil war, Christians live there peaceably enough. My taxi driver, when asked why his profession appeared to be dominated by Ibos and Yorubas, replied: "Some people they didn't know how to drive taxis too much." On the other hand, the night manager at my Kaduna hotel, responding to my view that things were more relaxed than in Lagos, laughed. "Yes, we do things rather differently."

As to Nigeria's population, it is 82 million today and the official forecast is for 258 million by 2020. Unless, that is, they build more roads.

A WORD about Nigeria Airways. I must say that they have never let me down. The one cancellation out of their control was when the dust from the *harmattan* wind prevented our plane flying from Lagos to Benin City. The day before, however, the internal airport had come to a standstill in a curious dispute between the airline and the Nigerian airports authority, which, rumor had it, was owed 10 million naira. The airline had, according to the same rumor, proferred a check for 2 million naira, which had bounced. So the airport authority parked a fire tender at the bottom of the runway and waited for its money.

Then, flying from Lagos to Abuja, I told myself to relax. Observations of passengers had taught me one important lesson — the Nigerians enjoy themselves when they travel. But the whites are strained, in a hurry, uncertain what the day and Nigeria Airways may bring. When a tout asked if he could get me a boarding pass, I was wont to respond: "I am perfectly capable of getting my own boarding pass, thank you very much." This time I let the fellow do it for me, and it was worth every naira of it.

At Kano airport I was the only passenger boarding. Relaxation was impossible. The combination of boarding pass, airport tax, airport policemen, customs, immigration and health officials was perfect for the creation of tension. Fortunately, an Ibo "liaison man" helped me through. But I was right to be worried. As the plane touched down, with only one other passenger from Lagos, the air hostess said: "You are very lucky. We almost didn't come." That would have meant a day's taxi drive to Niamey in Niger.

Despite it all, Nigeria is irresistible. Where else on the African continent do black visitors suffer from culture shock?

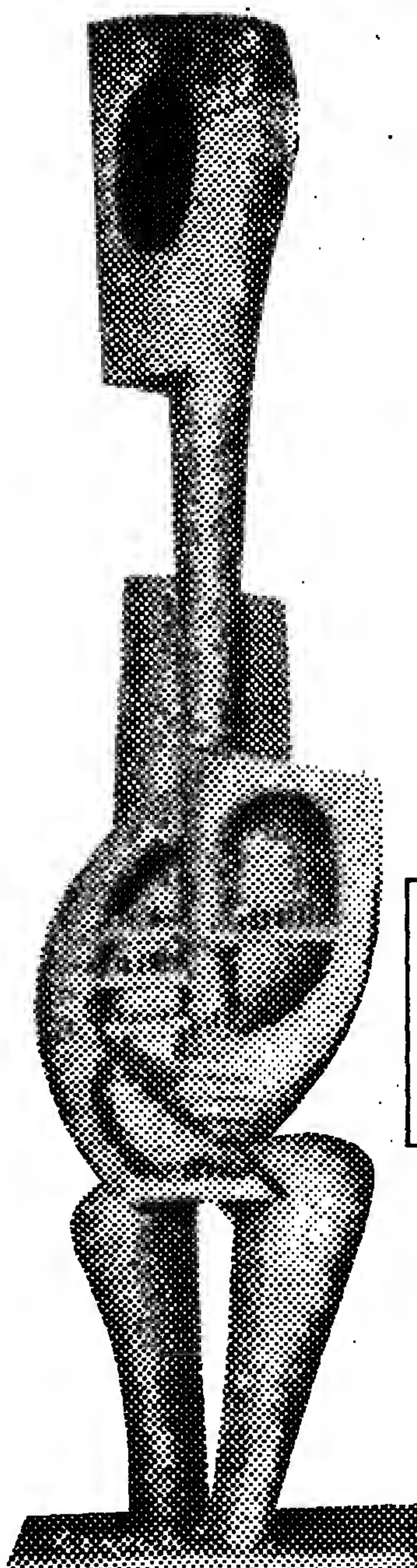
Economy Falters as Election Test Nears

(Continued from Page 7S)

is an economic one. To overburden an already overstretched economy with a large number of states will only guarantee further stagnation of our socio-economic development. Everything considered, we should settle for no more than five additional states."

If the politicians can display a greater ability to act responsibly during a severe economic recession, there are good chances of the existing democratic system surviving, but in such a diverse country, any national leadership has to cater for a wide variety of regional demands, which may not be realizable if the coffers are empty. The economic situation is the greatest threat to both the Shagari administration and the democratic system. Future stability depends on the behavior of the parties, the army and the media.

For the five weeks of the elections themselves, the army and the media will hold the country in a delicate balance, according to present indications. The idea is being floated that the army should supervise the elections in order to stop rigging. The National Assembly has also passed a bill allowing for press censorship during the election period.



Covent Garden Turns 250

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, is more commonly and familiarly referred to simply as "Covent Garden."

This explains and justifies the current celebration of its 250th anniversary with an exhibition at the Royal Academy, the publication of a handsomely illustrated "History of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 1732-1982" and a new production of Handel's "Semele," which had its first production at Covent Garden in 1744.

For the fact is that there have been on this site — no longer adjoined by London's principal fruit and vegetable market — not one theater, but three, the present one dating from no earlier than 1858. Fire destroyed the first in 1808 and the second in 1856.

Nor were the first two primarily opera houses, despite the operatic designation. They were more frequently given over to drama, light opera and pantomime. Even the present theater served during the World War II as a dance hall.

The exhibition, "Royal Opera House Retrospective 1732-1982," assembled by Geoffrey Ashton and Iain Mackinstosh, and displayed in the so-called Private Rooms of Burlington House, Piccadilly, reflects this diversity of occupation and enterprise. It also reflects, quite intentionally and effectively, the changes in the graphic artist's approach to the theater. Ashton and Mackintosh call it "a review of the last 250 years with performers of each period seen through the eye of the contemporary artist — the theatrical painter and, latterly, the theatrical photographer."

The exhibitors have seen fit, and wisely, to begin with the present, with the photographers, and then work backward through fine but not overwhelming portraits of Adelina Patti and Dame Nellie Melba by Franz Xavier Winterhalter and the appropriately Australian Rupert Bunny, to the giants of the 18th century, most notably Sir Joshua Reynolds (founder of the Royal Academy), William Hogarth, Gainsborough, Dupont and Sir Thomas Lawrence.

They are all assembled in Part III ("A National Theater 1792-1846") in the Reynolds Room, dominated by Sir Joshua's famous and splendid full-length portrait of Mrs. Elizabeth Billington (1765-1818) as Saint Cecilia, surrounded by winged chanting cherubs, a loan from the Beaverbrook Art Gallery in Fredericton, New Brunswick. It was begun in 1786, when the singer was 21 and as beautiful as she was gifted.

Mrs. Billington, as she was always known (her maiden name was Weichsell), was England's first great international prima donna. Her career — as those of all other performers — is accurately recounted in the exhibition's admirable catalog. A pity only that there is no mention of the eruption of Vesuvius that coincided with her debut in Naples in 1794 and which the Neapolitans — some of them, anyway, blamed on the appearance of a Protestant on the hallowed boards of the San Carlo. A pity, too, that the exhibition fails to include James Gillray's equally familiar 1801 caricature of Mrs. Billington as Mandane in Thomas Arne's "Artaxerxes," representing her as a cherub of conspicuous obesity.

The Reynolds painting is the centerpiece of the room and, indeed, of the whole show. It is appropriately displayed on the posters and the cover of the catalog, and is worth a visit for itself alone. But it is in good company with Dupont and Lawrence portraits of John Kemble and others in a wide variety of roles, costumes and settings.

The earliest years are less elegantly represented, but then the period itself was less elegant, at least in the theater, which in England was commercial and catered to all classes. The cartoons show the first Covent Garden house to have been small, with the spectators densely packed and often unruly.

John Copley's production of "Semele," with lovely sets by Henry Bardon and strikingly stylized costumes by David Walker, its run now concluded, emerged as a museum piece, too, and a handsome one in every respect. This was not at all the "Italian opera masquerading as an oratorio," as it was described in 1744, but rather the Italian opera freed of many Italian opera conventions — and the Italian language — that Handel may well have had in mind.

It was conducted by Charles Mackerras, also responsible for the richly embellished edition, and charmingly sung and acted by Valerie Masterson in the title role, Robert Tear as the philandering Jupiter, and Kathleen Kuhlmann, an American making an auspicious Covent Garden debut, doubling as Juno and Semele's sister Ino.

Not all of the rather highfalutin English of Congreve and others came across, but with such familiar numbers as "Where'er You Walk," "O Sleep, Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" and "Iris Hence Away," it hardly mattered.

The new multi-authored history, with its many architects' drawings of the three houses and their numerous alterations, will be of special interest to those concerned with the history of theater architecture.

The exhibition remains through Feb. 6.


Reynolds's portrait of Elizabeth Billington (detail).

'French Without Tears': Rattigan With Rust

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Having given us far and away the best Noel Coward revivals of the last decade, Alan Strachan of the Greenwich Theatre is turning his attention to Terence Rattigan, and after last year's stunning "Deep Blue Sea" with Dorothy Tutin, we now get "French Without Tears," the "Franglais" comedy that made Rattigan's name as a dramatist in 1936. Strachan has again done a careful and loving production, with a superlative cast headed by Clive Francis as the naval commander, Jane Booker as the faithless Diana, and the ineffable Jeremy Sinden as the college cad, but somehow this curious parable of sexual frigidity and promiscuity is now showing a few hairline cracks.

THEATER IN ENGLAND

Why it should have dated so much more than, say, Coward's "Hay Fever" (in many ways a very similar piece about a totally enclosed and privileged group suddenly invaded by unlikeable strangers) is hard to fathom, unless it be that while we can still relate to Coward's over-the-top theatricals, English students at a prewar language school on the west coast of France seem oddly out of our ken. Somewhere in this play lies the key to Rattigan's more uneasy feelings about his own father, his own sexuality and his own choice of career; but as a comedy of bad manners it is getting decidedly rusty and not even as immensely stylish a revival as this can disguise the fact that Rattigan's comedies are now wearing a lot worse than his dramas.

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It was courageous but also somewhat unguarded of the London Shakespeare Group to decide to show London over Christmas the production of "Twelfth Night" with which they have in the last few months been touring China, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia. For those aspects of the production that made it suitable for rapid and often difficult touring — speed, simplicity and economy (only eight actors are used, all other roles being either doubled or cut) — are precisely those least likely to appeal to an English audience that has shelled out the usual ticket money.

Were I living in a nation where English is not widely regarded as the main language, where Shakespearean acting is rarely found and where any play is better than no play at all, then I think I might have liked this John Fraser production very much. Seeing it at the Warehouse in Covent Garden, however, on a stage only recently vacated by the Royal Shakespeare Company and in an audience that clearly knew both the play and the language, this "Twelfth Night" seems inevitably truncated, oversimplistic and heavily signposted, as though overseas theatergoers are likely also to be numbskulls.

The set (three wheeled platforms by Maxine Webster) is versatile and efficient, which is about the most that can also be said for the acting of Fraser (who directs and doubles as Malvolio and the sea captain) and his troupe of strolling players, among whom only Edward Petherbridge as Feste began to indicate that he might have thought deeply about why he is doing this play rather than any other chopped-down classic suitable for airlifting to culture-starved corners of the globe. Those of us lucky enough to have seen the RSC, or even Prospect at its best, have alas come to expect rather more on home territory.

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Out at Richmond, the Orange Tree, a pub theater that never quite seems to get the press attention it deserves (or indeed the attention that is given to pub theaters no better but faintly closer to central London), has come up with an Alan Ayckbourn musical called "Me, Myself and I," one that originally turned up as three consecutive lunchtime one-acters at Ayckbourn's own Scarborough Playhouse. Now cut down to form one two-hour evening, they give Rosemary Williams, Susan Denaker and Jill Martin the chance to play three different and contrasting aspects of the same surburban housewife, whom we meet while she is giving an interview to the local paper.

The result might have been a small-scale suburban English "Company," except that the music here (by Paul Todd) and Ayckbourn's own book and lyrics are so deeply undistinguished and repetitious that an originally good notion dies of its own subsequent inertia despite strong players and an agile production by Kim Grant.

More 'Dallas' for Germans

United Press International

BONN — West German television's first channel, heeding viewers and not the government, announced that the present series of 92 programs of "Dallas" will end April 5 and a 58-part series will begin Sept. 13.

Born-Again Mother Goose

By Curt Suplee
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A born-again "Mother Goose"? Who needs it? Marjorie Ainsborough Decker says we all do.

So far, half a million customers have agreed. And when the annual Yule blitz subsides at the bookshops and the cash-register smoke clears, the odds are good that this year's No. 1 juvenile title in the United States will be one you can't find in most stores: "The Christian Mother Goose."

Written and illustrated by Marjorie Decker, 58 ("and I'm never going to grow old"), of Grand Junction, Colorado, marketed by her son Kevin, 26 ("and I'm never going to grow up"), and published by the family's Decker Press, "TCMG" now has 586,000 copies in print at $10.95 each. The Deckers claim it's the United States's best-selling hardcover children's book. They're probably right.

"Religious books of a fundamentalist nature have just absolutely phenomenal sales," says Robert Hale, associate executive director of the American Booksellers Association. They never appear on the best-seller lists, he says, because they are not sold in the trade bookstores. "But they sometimes outsell — by hundreds of thousands — books on the lists."

It was an idea whose time had come. Marjorie Decker took a hard look at the nursery rhymes that have lulled English-speaking tots for two centuries. What she found was an infidel horrorscape of blind amputee rodents and blackbird-infested pies. Not exactly God's little acre. So she set out to purge offending passages, recast the immemorial verses as Christian homilies and create a sort of gumdrop paradise composed of equal parts Hanna-Barbera, Jerry Falwell and Lord Baden-Powell.

Remember the old woman who lived in a shoe? With the single-parent household in need of a visit from Planned Parenthood? Here's her draconian solution to the twin heartbreaks of brat-glut and substandard housing:

She gave them some broth,
Without any bread,
And spanked them all soundly
And sent them to bed.

Too grim for Decker. Her old woman

. . . had so many children,
And loved them all too.
She said, "Thank you, Lord Jesus,
For sending them bread,"
Then kissed them all gladly
And sent them to bed.

No less inspiring is the resurrection of H. Dumpty. In the original, the ovoid gent's condition is terminal, but Decker heals him through divine intervention:

Humpty Dumpty shouted, "Amen!
God can put me together again."

Little Bo Peep still misplaces her livestock in the Decker version:

But Jesus knows
And can bring them home,
Wagging their tails behind them.

Similarly, Old Mother Hubbard's bare-cupboard and pooch-chow problems are miraculously relieved when, after prayer, the Almighty provides "bones in a sack." (Not exactly the Red Sea parting, but what do you want for $10.95?)

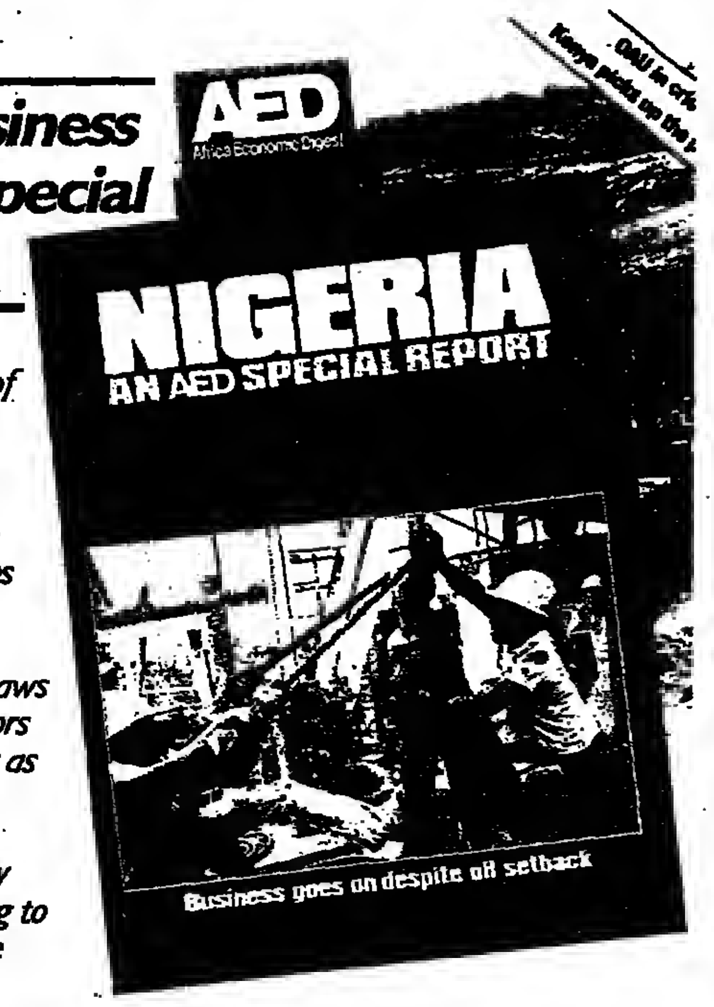
"My childhood was very rich in nursery rhymes," said the author, who long ago left her native Liverpool for the United States. She had always been "a serious lover and student of the word of God." But it was not until 1975 that she had The Revisionary Vision. It was a normal night at home: Marjorie Decker was sitting in her bathtub, telling stories to her four boys via walkie-talkie. (She had always thought and composed best in a warm soak, she says, yet the nippers demanded tales. The aquatic broadcast permitted both.) Near her tea tray was a Bible and a copy of "Mother Goose." "It was one of those flashes of inspiration," she says. "I started paraphrasing right there," achieving such rhapsodic heights as this: "Fee, fi, fo, fum, I smell cookies that smell yum-yum."

By 1978 she was finished and very excited. She was also rejected by "three major Christian publishers." But the Deckers' faith was as a truckload of mustard seed: They sold the family trophy-making business and published "TCMG" themselves. And lo, the mountain moved: After making a debut at the 1979 Christian Booksellers Convention, the book started selling like holy hotcakes.

The gospelized "Goose" is "a phenomenal success," says John Bass, executive president of the Christian Booksellers Association. "It's uncanny how it dominates the marketplace," often topping the Christian best-seller list in the CBA's magazine, Bookstore Journal. And the Chrisuan book biz is now a $1-billion-a-year industry, shipping more than 3,000 titles annually to specialty stores and clubs.

Beyond the first book, there's a "TCMG Treasury" of more rhymes (also $10.95), with a third volume due out next summer. There's an LP album (from Word Records, ABC's religious wing), a 94-minute TV special for Christian stations based on Marjorie Decker's own characters (Charlie Cricket, Grandpa Mole, et. al.), and the official CMG hot-air balloon for promotions ("a poetic symbol," says pilot Kevin Decker, "of who we are, what we do").

"We have a hunch that faith is going to be consistently — and therefore commercially — a force in American life," he says. Hence the Deckers' ultimate "20-year dream": a Mother Goose Land family theme park.



Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 Ind	1005.33	1036.33	998.53	1030.26	+25.75
20 Trn	438.48	445.44	434.80	443.57	+4.85
15 Util	116.83	118.03	116.28	117.39	+0.37
65 Stk	396.00	405.37	393.75	403.22	+7.02

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	139.41	135.09	138.61	+2.35
Industrials	156.17	151.16	155.25	+2.71
Utilities	59.83	58.64	59.52	+0.79
Finance	16.70	16.23	16.62	+0.26
Transp.	23.55	22.87	23.42	+0.28

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 20	164,121	413,470	2,773
Dec. 17	164,698	356,724	2,071
Dec. 16	153,557	372,042	3,245
Dec. 15	173,260	431,634	2,317
Dec. 14	212,348	463,048	3,153

*Included in the sales figures.

Market Summary, Dec. 21

Market Diaries

	NYSE Close	NYSE Prev.	AMEX Close	AMEX Prev.
Volume	78.01	73.91	6.45	8.29
Adv.	981	597	319	234
Vol. Up	52.15	19.75	3.26	1.67
Decl.	607	990	273	367
Vol. Down	16.51	36.61	1.60	5.68
Unch.	382	384	247	227
Total	1,970	1,971	839	828
New highs	45	41	21	19
New lows	9	11	6	6

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	70.38	—0.38
Utilities	69.96	—0.27
Industrials	70.61	—0.49

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
328.48	325.10	328.48	+1.59

AMEX Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
WangB	394,600	55½	+2
DomePtrl	363,200	2⅜	+1-16
GulfCan g	272,400	10⅝	
CMI Corp	198,200	9¾	+ ⅛
Ozark Air	134,200	15⅜	— ⅛
GranInd wt	107,300	2⅛	— ⅛
TexasAirCo	98,200	16⅞	+ ⅜
Champ Ho	97,500	8⅛	+ ⅛
HouOilTr	89,000	12⅝	— ½
InstrSyst	87,800	1⅛	— ⅛

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	79.76	78.49	79.74	+1.20
Industrials	91.44	89.91	91.56	+1.43
Transp.	71.92	71.03	71.92	+0.76
Utilities	42.76	42.29	42.76	+0.51
Finance	84.65	83.38	84.65	+1.20

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
Sony Corp	2,395,300	14⅛	— ⅛
ElPaso Co	2,227,400	24¼	+6
Chrysler	1,983,100	17⅞	+2
GlobMar	1,399,600	8⅝	— ½
Exxon	1,257,400	28⅝	+ ⅛
Kmart	1,241,800	21¾	— ⅛
PepsiCo	1,166,100	33½	— ¾
AmerT&T	1,116,000	58⅞	+1
GenAmOil	1,066,600	42	+1½
IBM	870,120	95¼	+3¼
Gen Motors	736,100	61⅞	+3½
FordMot	721,800	40⅞	+2⅞
WellsFar Co	672,100	26⅝	—1⅛
SearsRoeb	600,900	30¾	+ ⅜
WarnrCom	591,400	30⅞	+1⅞

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

— A—A—A —

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅞	5¾	AAR	.44	4.6	26	11	9½	9⅜	9½	
42	27½	ACF	2.76	9.1	6	84	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
26½	12¼	AMF	1.36	8.4	5	604	16⅝	16	16¼	
25	9¼	AMR Co				1885	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
11⅞	3¼	AMR	wt			1167	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
16⅝	12⅝	AMR	pf2.18	14.		62	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
5⅛	2½	APL			17	53	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
36	33½	ARA	2	5.8	10	16	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ¼
67⅞	24½	ASA	.30	4.4		779	u68½	63⅞	67⅝	+3⅞
24⅞	11¾	AVX	.32	1.4	35	23	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅜
41⅛	25⅝	AbtLab	.84	2.2	17	1414	38⅝	26¼	38⅛	+ ⅜
24¼	15⅝	AcmeC	1.40	8.2	7	34	17⅛	16¾	17	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	AdmDg	.04	.5	10	19	8¼	8½	8¼	+ ¼
17½	12½	AdaEx	2.25e	13.		68	17¼	17	17	— ¼
9¼	4½	AdmMi	.20e	2.4	13	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
26	20½	Advest	n .20	.9	15	103	22	20⅞	22	+ ½
28	10¼	AMD	s		46	970	26	24⅝	26	+1⅝
40¼	33⅞	AetnLf	2.52	6.9	7	2516	36½	35¼	36⅝	+ ¼
62	52⅝	AetL	pf2.49	4.1		788	61	60⅝	61	—1
33⅛	8	Ahmns	.40	1.9		1039	21⅛	30	31½	+1⅛
3½	2⅞	Aileen				68	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
41½	23⅝	Air Prd	.80	2.4	9	1648	33¾	33	33½	+ ½
17⅛	7¾	AirbFrt	.60	3.8	19	22	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	2	AiMoo	n		3	594	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅞	23¼	AlaP	pfA3.95	12.		27	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
7¼	5½	AlaP	dpf.87	13.		23	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
69½	53¾	AlaP	pf 9	13.		z140	66¾	66⅛	66¾	— ½
93¼	71½	AlaP	pf 11	12.		z450	92½	92	92	— ⅛
73¾	55	AlaP	pf 9.44	13.		z160	70	70	70	
63½	48⅞	AlaP	pf 8.16	14.		z2000	60	59	59	—1
66⅞	50	AlaP	pf 8.28	14.		z150	61¼	61	61	— ¼
17½	13	Alagsco	1.60	9.8	3	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
33⅞	23⅛	Albany	1.40	4.8	10	19	29¼	21	28	— ¼
24⅞	10⅞	Alberto	.54	2.6	12	3	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
49⅛	24⅛	Albtsn	1	2.1	14	46	48⅝	48¼	48⅜	— ¼
36¼	15⅞	Alcan	.60	3.5	72	621	25⅝	24¾	25⅝	+ ½
27⅞	17¼	AlcoStd	1.12	3.7	10	43	30⅝	30¼	30½	— ⅛
30⅞	28	AlexAl	n1.94	5.3	11	1251	23⅝	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
13½	7½	Alexdr			13	147	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
24	35½	AllgCp	1.80	2.3	9	30	50¼	49¾	50	— ¼
34⅞	17⅞	AlgCp	pf2.86	12.		41	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
33½	16⅝	AlgInt	1.40	5.4	7	223	26½	25¼	26⅛	+ ½
19¾	14	AlgIn	pf2.19	12.		220	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
87	58	AlgI	pfC11.20	14.		11	82½	61¾	82	— ¼
24½	16	AllgPw	2.40	10.	7	1924	23⅝	27⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅞	AllenG	.40b	3.8	37	258	13⅝	13	13⅝	
45⅝	28¾	AldCp	2.40	7.4	5	1250	32⅝	21⅝	32¼	+ ½
57	46	AldCp	pf6.74	12.		23	55¾	54⅝	20	— ¼
98¼	83½	AldCp	pf 12	13.		1	95	95	95	
9¼	5¾	AlldPd	.111	1.8		23	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
39¼	22⅞	AlldStr	1.80	4.9	9	394	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	— ¼
25¼	14½	AlldTel	1	4.4	0	28	22¼	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
16½	6¼	AllisCh				1830	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
39½	23	AlisCh	pf4.41			9	25¾	32½	22⅝	— ½
31	21⅞	Alcoa	1.20	4.0	41	1327	30	28	29¾	+1¼
49½	17½	Amax	.20	1.0		1026	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10	7½	CCX	pf 1.25	14.		z200	9	9	9	— ⅛
55⅞	31	CIGNA	n2.30	5.4	6	802	43	41½	42⅝	+ ½
30¼	21½	CIG	pf 2.75	10.		510	27¾	27	27⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	CLC				31	9	8⅞	8⅞	
18⅝	10¼	CNA Fn			12	18	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
23	13½	CNA	pf 1.10	5.2		4	21⅛	21¼	21¼	
10⅝	8⅛	CNAI	1.20a	12.		45	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
40¼	29⅞	CPC Intl	2.10	5.3	8	586	39⅝	38¾	39½	+1
32¼	20½	CP Nat	2.44	8.1	0	30	30¼	29⅞	30	— ⅛
59¼	36¼	CSX	2.84	5.7	7	1132	50¼	49½	50⅛	+ ⅝
27½	16½	Cabot	.92	4.7	7	306	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ½
15⅛	7	Cadenc			13	6	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	
10⅞	6⅞	Caesar				743	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
33	17⅞	Dover	.70	2.3	11	228	30½	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
28⅝	19⅝	DowCh	1.80	7.5	13	2264	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
70½	35¼	DowJon	1.08	1.6	24	204	66	64⅝	66	+ ⅜
17¼	9¼	Dravo	.50	4.1	87	313	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	12¼	Dresr	.80	4.6	8	3249	17⅝	16¼	17½	+ ¼
18⅞	13⅝	DrexB	2	11.		30	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
55⅞	24¼	Dreyfus	.60e	1.4	9	221	43½	40¼	42⅞	+2⅞
44⅞	30	duPont	2.40	6.7	0	2605	35⅝	34½	35⅝	+ ⅛
34	26	duPnt	pf3.50	12.		116	31½	30¼	30¼	—1
44	34½	duPnt	pf4.50	11.		6	41⅛	41½	41½	
24	28¼	DukeP	2.28	10.	7	2334	22⅛	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
45	31¾	Duke	pf8.20	12.		z1170	66⅝	24	66	
66⅛	48⅛	Duke	pf7.80	12.		z500	62½	62¼	62½	— ⅛

— H—H—H —

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12	5⅞	HMW			23	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
11¼	2¼	viHRT	.20t		7	104	3	2⅞	3	
21½	11¼	HackW	61.56	10.	7	257	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ½
33½	23⅝	HallFB	1.70	5.9	72	261	29	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
55⅝	21	Halbtn	1.40	4.6	7	3223	30	33⅝	36	+ ⅝
32⅝	21½	HamrP	1.04	2.0	7	144	30½	30½	30½	
13⅞	10⅝	HanJS	1.47a	11.		26	13	12⅞	13	
18⅛	13⅜	HanJI	1.84a	11.		41	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ¼
21⅞	10¼	Handlmn	1	5.3	10	95	19	18¾	19⅝	
19¼	12¼	HandH	.80	2.5	18	843	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	16½	Hanna	1.40	8.4		196	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
22½	12⅞	HarBrJ	1	5.2	8	227	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	— ⅛
38½	15⅝	Harind	.62	1.7	19	326	36½	36	36¼	+ ¼
17⅞	6⅛	Harnish	.20t			201	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
35⅝	22⅛	HarrBk	2.20	4.9	6	22	32⅝	31⅜	31¾	—1
61½	20⅝	Harris	.88	2.3	18	370	38⅝	37¼	38⅛	— ⅛
20¼	14⅞	Harsco	1.20	6.4	0	30	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
40⅞	10⅛	HartSM	1.24	3.3	10	78	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	— ½
41⅛	31⅛	HartH	1	5.6	15	40	u41⅞	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	11¼	HattSe	1.80	11.	11	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
30½	22⅝	HwIEI	3	9.8	6	26	u30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	HayesA				152	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
43	24⅛	Hazeltn	.52	2.3	25	22	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	HazLb	n .32	1.9	19	75	15	17	17⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8½	Hecks	.24	1.8	9	59	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
18⅛	6	HeclaM				523	17⅞	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
27⅞	21	Heilmn	.72a	2.0	11	462	45	36¼	35⅛	+ ¼
41½	25	Heinz	s 1.60	4.1	9	667	39¾	39	39¼	+ ½
24⅞	10⅞	HeianC			23	42	19½	18⅞	19⅛	— ¼
26	13⅝	HelrInt	1.30	6.3	128	152	20½	20	20½	
22⅞	13⅝	HelmP	.32	1.7	6	214	18⅞	19½	18½	— ½
18¼	8⅝	Hemlnc	1.10	11.		3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	16⅞	Hercuis	1.32	5.1	16	325	25⅝	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
12¼	7⅞	HeritC	n		20	116	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅞	HeritC	pf1.80	8.9		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
59½	32⅞	Hershy	2.18	3.6	10	18	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
7¾	4⅞	Hesston	.10t			1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅛	8¼	Hesin	pf.80k			7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
82½	45	HewlPk	.30	.4	25	2964	75⅝	73¼	75⅜	+1⅝
22½	12½	Hexcel	.60	3.2	20	58	19¾	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
12¼	7	HiShear	.30	3.1	11	36	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	HiVolt	.15	1.8	18	367	8½	8¼	8½	
38⅝	21¼	Hilnbd	s .80	2.1	13	36	38½	38	38¼	
53	27⅞	Hilton	1.40	3.8	13	144	47¼	44⅛	47¼	+ ⅝
32	20½	Hitach	n.24e	.8	13	1254	38	31¼	26	+ ⅜
38¼	23¾	Holiday	.80	3.3	17	2212	35⅞	34¼	35⅝	+1⅛
64⅞	28⅝	HollyS	1	2.3		243	44	41	44	
8⅞	6⅞	HmeG	pf1.10	12.		28	8½	8¼	8⅛	+ ¼
57¾	16⅞	Homstk	.40	.8	73	1040	52⅝	49⅞	52¼	+2⅞
61⅞	23¾	Honda	.33e	.8	11	1	28⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
105¼	59½	Honwll	3.60	4.0	7	1070	91¼	86⅝	90½	+3½
25	14	HoovU	1.24	5.5	13	17	22⅝	22⅝	22¾	+ ¼
20	13¼	HorzBa	1.52	7.5	6	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
58	20⅞	Masco	.84	1.6	14	482	52¼	61⅛	52¼	+ ¼
27	13⅝	Masco	wt			23	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
50	17⅝	MassM	n1.32	2.7		36	45¼	42⅝	43¼	+ ½
19	11½	MasM	1.76a	11.	12	172	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	MaseyF				552	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
21⅛	17⅝	MasCp	2.56	12.		18	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
11⅞	8⅞	Masinc	1.32	12.		25	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
59⅞	36	MatsuE	.35e	.6	13	247	55¼	54⅛	55⅛	+1
21⅛	10⅝	Mattel	.30	1.7	8	1967	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
27⅝	6½	Mattel	wt			413	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
44⅛	25⅞	Mattl	pf2.50	6.0		25	37¼	34⅛	38⅛	
49¼	23	MayDS	1.82	3.9	11	1023	46⅞	44⅛	46⅞	+1
37	23¼	Maytg	2.0	3.6	16	1042	36¼	35⅝	34	+ ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	McDrm	1.60	9.2	8	467	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
19⅛	18	McDrm	wd			10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
39¼	17½	McDr	pf2.20	10.		92	21⅛	21⅛	21½	— ½
22⅝	17⅝	McDr	pf2.60	13.		153	20¼	19½	20¼	— ¼
19½	18	McDrl	n			50	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
65⅞	38⅝	McDnl	s .80	1.5	12	3390	59¼	57⅞	59	+1
44½	28⅝	McDnD	1.24	2.1	8	1141	41	40½	40½	— ¼
40	24⅛	McGEd	2	5.6	9	241	36½	35¾	34	+ ¼
81	44⅝	McGrH	1.88	3.5	17	263	58	12	58	+1⅛
39⅞	17¼	Mclntf	9			10	21⅛	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
16⅛	12¼	McNeil	.90	5.8	47	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
34⅛	13⅝	Mead	1	5.4	51	245	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
18⅛	13	Measrx	.37t			113	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	33⅞	Medtrn	.64	1.2	17	120	54⅝	53	53⅝	— ⅛
44⅞	27½	Mellon	2.24	5.8	6	249	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅛
76⅛	36⅞	Melville	2.04	3.0	13	523	67¼	66⅞	67⅛	+ ⅛
122	53½	MercSt	2	1.8	10	190	112⅝	111	112½	— ⅜
31⅝	19¾	MerTex	1.12	4.5	7	127	25¼	24⅝	25	— ⅛
87¼	64	Merck	2.80	3.3	16	1063	87	44⅝	86¼	+2⅛
90¼	52⅝	Merdith	1.60	2.0	10	17	88⅝	88	88	— ⅛
71¼	21	MerrLy	1.44	2.3	11	4092	63⅞	58⅝	63½	+4⅛
7⅝	1⅛	MesaOff				370	3	1⅞	2	
21¼	11½	MesaPt	.20	1.6	7	2781	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
12½	11	MesaP	wt			49	11⅝	11	11¼	— ⅛
27¼	17	MesaR	2.50e	12.		370	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	— ⅜
12¼	7¼	Mesab	.79e	9.6	7	289	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	Mesto				12	4⅞	4	4½	
298	155⅝	Metrm	7	2.3	20	79	u300	294½	299½	+4½
29	21	MtE	pfC3.90	14.		z150	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
31	38	MtE	pfG7.68	16.		z110	49	49	49	
53½	42½	MtE	pf.18.32	16.		z30	52	52	52	—1
53¾	39⅞	MtE	pf18.12	16.		z100	51	51	51	—1
53⅝	41	MtE	pfH8.32	16.		z200	53	52	52	
7⅝	2¼	MexFd				159	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	MchGs	pf2.05	11.		2	18	18	18	
15⅝	10⅝	MchER	1.34	9.2	7	9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	15⅝	MhWI	pf2.13	10.		36	20¼	20¼	20¼	
23⅝	16⅝	MdCTel	1.40	5.3	8	61	22	21½	27	+ ½
27⅝	19⅝	Midcon	2.16	5.6	6	261	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	12¼	MidSUt	1.70	12.	6	1016	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
18⅝	11⅝	MidRos	1.40	9.0	22	203	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	

U.S. Judge Orders Prison Sentences For Leasing Fraud

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two brothers-in-law from Brooklyn, New York, who built an obscure company into a huge computer-leasing enterprise and one of the largest business frauds on record, have been sentenced to prison terms of 10 and 12 years, for fraud and conspiracy.

Myron S. Goodman, who was sentenced Monday to 12 years, and Mordecai Weissman, sentenced to 10 years, had pleaded guilty in federal court a year ago to defrauding lenders of more than $200 million over the course of a decade while running OPM Leasing Services, which had become one of the United States' largest computer-leasing companies until it collapsed in early 1981.

In sentencing the two men, District Judge Charles S. Haight Jr. said that they had committed "a series of commercial frauds, which in length of time and in amounts stolen from victims, are without parallel in the history of this court."

"Significant" prison terms were necessary, Judge Haight said, because "I perceive a fraud so massive and so prolonged an assault upon the integrity of the marketplace," diluting the trust on which business depends.

Mr. Goodman, 36, and Mr. Weissman, 35, who founded OPM in 1970, kept the company alive after running into financial trouble by using phony computer leases as security to obtain multimillion-dollar loans from at least 19 lenders, using new loans to make payments on the old loans. Before it collapsed, OPM had stunned the industry with its headlong growth and seemingly unmatchable prices.

Federal prosecutors released a 57-page sentencing memorandum detailing the fraud, which culminated in the forgery between 1978 and 1981 of dozens of phony computer leases with Rockwell International, the large California aerospace company, as collateral for more than $190 million in loans.

OPM, a privately held corporation with headquarters in Manhattan, collapsed into bankruptcy in March 1981 after the fraud was discovered. Five other OPM employees have also pleaded guilty to federal charges and are to be sentenced later. Three other men have already been convicted and sentenced for accepting commercial bribes from OPM.

Judge Haight ordered Mr. Goodman, who lives in New York, to surrender to the Federal Bureau of Prisons on Jan. 12 and Mr. Weissman, who lives in Lawrence, New York, to surrender the next day. They will remain free until then on bond of $250,000 each, which they have been allowed to pledge rather than post.

Judge Haight said Mr. Goodman would be eligible for parole immediately if his health deteriorated to the point that the prison doctors could not take care of him. He is suffering from sarcoidosis, a chronic disease.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
66⅞	52	PhilE	pf8.75	14.		z960	64½	61⅞	63½	+ ½
60½	46	PhilE	pf7.85	14.		z110	57	55½	55½	— ½
111	90⅛	PhilE	pf15.25	15.		z90	105	104½	104½	— ⅜
74½	55½	PhilE	pf9.50	14.		z210	70	68	70	+3⅛
60	45	PhilE	pf7.80	14.		z2500	57	55	56⅛	+1½
13⅝	5⅝	PhilSub	1.20	9.0	10	12	13½	13¼	13⅜	
67⅜	44⅛	PhilMr	2.80	6.1	9	3763	59¼	57⅞	58⅜	+2
30	11⅛	PhilInd	.52	1.9	17	49	28⅞	27¾	27⅝	— ⅛
37	16½	PhilIn	pf 1	3.0		11	24	33⅝	32⅞	+ ⅜
41⅞	23½	PhilPet	2.20	6.8	8	2511	32½	21⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
21½	12½	PhilVH	.60	3.1	6	30	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	
39	22⅝	PiedAvt	.28	.9	8	351	36	21	31⅛	—1⅛
19⅝	14⅛	PieNG	1.88	11.	7	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
10½	6	Pier 1			18	216	u11⅝	10½	11⅛	+ ⅝
55	34⅝	Pilsbry	2.48	4.9	9	396	50⅝	49¼	50½	+ ⅜
30⅛	13	Pioneer	1.16	5.7	11	251	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
17½	10	PionrEl	.27e	1.6		3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
48¼	21½	PitnyB	1.60	3.5	11	127	44	45½	44	+ ½
47⅜	27⅞	PitnB	pf2.12	4.6		6	46½	45½	46½	+ ¼
26¼	11⅞	Pittstn	.60	4.5	10	908	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅝	PlanRsc			9	380	9⅝	9½	9¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	15¼	Plantrn	.16	.9	14	58	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
10½	6⅛	Playboy	.12t			84	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
114	64	Plessey	1.85e	2.1	17	3	90½	90	90	— ⅛
35½	13⅝	Pneum	1.80	2.5	12	544	21⅝	20¼	21⅝	— ⅛
30	17	PogoPd	.40	2.0	9	018	21½	20¾	21½	+ ½
29	16⅞	Polarid	1	4.1	49	775	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
28	12	Pndros	.50	2.0	11	209	25½	25	25½	+ ¾
19⅝	10½	PopTal	.80	4.3	33	28	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅞	Portec	.80	6.0	12	27	13½	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
85	67	Portr	pf5.50	6.1		z800	u90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+5⅝
16¼	11⅞	PortGE	1.76	11.	5	x552	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	16	PorG	pf2.60	13.		x2	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	27	PorG	pf4.40	14.		x27	32⅝	31½	32¼	+ ⅜
33	28¾	PorG	pf4.32	14.		x66	21⅞	30¾	21½	— ½
38	19	Potlch	1.48	4.1	15	70	36¼	35½	36	+ ⅜
18¾	13⅝	PotmEl	1.60	9.3	8	862	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ¼
31½	17½	Premrl	.42	1.5	19	23	28½	28	28½	+ ½
18¼	7½	Presley	.30	1.7	17	29	18	17⅝	17⅝	
29¼	21	Prmck	n2.40	9.3	7	120	26⅛	25¼	25⅞	— ½
38⅝	15⅝	PrimeC			25	1864	58	35½	34	+1
27	9⅞	PrimM	s.14	.7	18	41	23	27½	22⅞	+ ½
121⅛	77¾	ProctG	4.20	3.4	12	764	117½	113½	116	+2⅞
15⅝	7⅝	PrdRsh	.32	2.3	18	30	13¾	13½	13¾	
35½	14½	Proler	1.40	5.2	18	x12	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
72	13⅝	PSvCol	1.76	11.	8	955	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
18½	13½	PSCol	pf2.10	12.		20	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
27½	19⅝	PSInd	2.76	11.	3	1648	24⅝	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
33	23¼	PSIn	pf 3.50	12.		z40	27½	27½	27½	
10	7	PSIn	pf 1.08	13.		z150	8½	8½	8½	
50	51½	PSIn	pf 8.38	13.		z1750	67⅝	66½	66½	—1⅛
18¼	12⅞	PSvNH	3.12	12.	8	264	17⅝	17¼	17½	
22⅝	15⅝	PSNH	pf2.81	14.		25	20½	19⅝	20	— ⅛
32	24	PSNH	pf4.25	14.		100	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
28½	36¼	PSNH	pf3.75	14.		56	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	24⅝	PSNH	pf3.36	14.		89	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	21⅛	PSvN44	2.80	11.	7	1420	25	24⅝	24⅞	
23⅝	17⅞	PSvEG	2.54	11.	7	3317	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	26	PSEG	pf4.08	12.		z300	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ¼
36⅛	26½	PSEG	pf4.30	12.		z100	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	+1⅛

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

nit of De Beers Will Market ustralian Diamond Output

ELBOURNE (Reuters) — The Western Australian state government approved proposals for De Beers' Central Selling Organization to ket most of the output of the Arygle diamond mine, the two major rtners, CRA and Ashton Mining, said Tuesday.

The approval means that limited production can start next month at hat may be the world's biggest gem deposit, a spokesman for the Arle diamond mine said in Perth. The mine could produce up to 25 illion carats annually by 1985, three times the amount produced by uth Africa.

CRA holds a 56.8 percent interest in the project, and Ashton Mining 2 percent. They have signed an agreement for the CSO to handle most their share of production. Northern Mining Corp. plans to sell its 5 rcent share of production through a Belgian merchant.

De Beers, which already controls 80 percent of the world diamond ade through the CSO, had argued that it was the only company with fficient expertise to market the mine's output. Prime Minister Mal- lm Fraser originally objected to an agreement with the CSO because said it would strengthen the "South African monopoly" in diamonds.

Vienerwald Creditors Accept 40%

MUNICH (Reuters) — Creditors of Wienerwald agreed Tuesday to cept 40 percent of their money and thus allow the restaurant chain to ntinue in business, the receiver, Josef Fuechsl, said.

After a meeting with creditors, be said larger debtors agreed to accept 9 percent, with the possibility of more from the future sale of some sets. The debts of Wienerwald, the West German subsidiary of Wien- rwald Holding of Switzerland, are estimated at 112 million Deutsche rks ($46.62 million) and total Wienerwald debt at about 250 million M.

Krupp Unit Gets Mannesmann Job

ESSEN, West Germany (Reuters) — Fried. Krupp said Tuesday that s Krupp-Koppers subsidiary had won an order from Mannesmann for battery of coke ovens with annual capacity of 1.1 million metric tons.

The company gave no price details, apart from saying the battery is art of an investment program by Mannesmann involving several bun- red million Deutsche marks. Industry sources put the value at more han 100 million DM ($42 million). The battery will be built at Man- esmann's Duisburg-Huckingen works and is due to begin operations at he end of 1984.

Machines Bull Sets Reorganization

PARIS (Reuters) — Cie. des Machines Bull said Tuesday that it will eorganize its activities into four main sectors beginning Jan. 1 in line nith the restructuring of the French information systems industry round Bull.

It said its CII-Honeywell Bull unit will deal with information systems. ems, just acquired from the Thomson group, will cover minicomputers, nd two other units will be created for peripheral computer activities and ffice computers.

Bull said it also will create another subsidiary to produce microproces- or chips.

Company Notes

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH has been cleared by a ederal court of allegations that it violated antitrust laws and purposely tifled the growth of Southern Pacific Communications in the mid-1970s.

REPUBLIC STEEL said Tuesday today that it will recall about 1,150 mployees at two plants in Ohio and Alabama beginning Jan. 9.

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., which has only recently returned to profitability, said Tuesday it is considering a merger with Chatham Supermarkets of Warren, Michigan, a chain that has also bad financial problems.

ELECTRICIDADE DE PORTUGAL is raising $150 million through n eight-year Eurocredit, carrying a ½ percentage point margin over the London interbank offered rate for the first four years, rising to ⅜ point ver Libor thereafter, Citicorp International Bank said Tuesday.

XEROX's proposed $1.65-billion acquisition of Crum & Forster, an nsurance holding company, was approved by the companies' sharehold- rs Monday.

ALLIS-CHALMERS is expecting to report a 1982 loss of $190 million o $200 million, but lenders have given the company until Feb. 1 to work ut a long-term financing plan, David Scott, the chairman, said.

ADVANCED GENETIC SCIENCES INC. said Tuesday it has ormed an international joint venture company, Plant Genetic Systems, russels, supported by an equity investment by an agency of the Belgian overnment.

FORTIA's U.S. subsidiary Pharmacia said Tuesday it has acquired P- Biochemicals, a unit of Pabst Brewing, for $10 million.

TRANSAMERICA said Tuesday that it bad completed the acquisition f Fred S. James & Co., the fifth largest U.S. insurance brokerage firm, or $300 million.

DELTA AIR LINES said Tuesday that it has agreed to lease 33 Boeing 37 jets over 15 years and that Boeing has agreed to purchase 11 of elta's older Lockheed L-1011 Tristar jets during 1983 and 1984.

Bank Seeks Receiver For EDA Investments

Reuters

HONG KONG — Barclays Asia aid Tuesday it has obtained a ourt order appointing a receiver nd manager of the Hong Kong roperty company EDA Investents and all its major subsidiares, and an order that effectively reezes the assets of those companies.

EDA Investments, controlled by .M. Chung and his family, has een negotiating with 23 creditor anks over the repayment of debts otaling 1.4 billion Hong Kong ollars ($214 million).

The company reported severe liquidity problems early in Novemer brought on by a steep decline n Hong Kong property prices. nalysts have attributed the downurn to the cyclical nature of the ong Kong property market as vell as concern that China eventully will reestablish control over he British colony.

On Nov. 30, Schroders & hartered said that all except one f the 23 banks to which EDA wed money had agreed to a provisional debt repayment plan.

But Peter Dodd, Barclays Asia anaging director, said Tuesday hat Barclays had sought the orders after careful consideration by ll the lenders of the options available following difficulties in instituting the repayment plan devised y Schroders.

He said Barclays' action was aken at the request of the overwhelming majority of the lenders y number and volume of debts nd will not result in Barclays Asia tself obtaining any advantage over ther creditors.

He said the case will be considred again by the court Thursday.

Mr. Dodd said that the orders are a temporary measure while the creditors consider the position and that they can be varied or canceled. He declined to comment on what action Barclays will take at the hearing Thursday and on why the provisional plan had broken down.

But a spokesman for Schroders & Chartered said the plan fell through because EDA did not cooperate. Spokesmen for EDA were not available for comment on the Barclays action.

The spokesman said it was now up to the banks to decide whether to continue with the original plan, to go for a full liquidation or take some other action.

The Schroders plan was designed to sell off EDA's assets as quickly as possible to pay off the debt, but in an orderly fashion, while the creditors held off enforcing repayment for one year.

In November, Schroders said EDA's property assets were valued at 1.91 billion Hong Kong dollars on Sept. 15, while unaudited consolidated net assets totaled 847.4 million dollars. But included in the net assets was 612.9 million dollars owed to EDA Investments by EDA Holdings, a principal private holding company of the Chung family.

It said EDA's interest payments were about 14 million dollars a month, while its revenue was only 7 million.

OPEC Discord Seen Pushing Prices Down

By Kennerh N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The inability of OPEC to reach a formal accord on production quotas io Vienna will mean lower spot oil prices in the coming weeks, petroleum analysts say.

With only a voluntary agreement io place, countries such as Libya and Iran are likely to continue to exceed production quotas set last March, thereby adding to already abundant oil supplies, the analysts say.

Walter J. Levy, an independent energy consultant, said, "This agreement is an attempt to paper over the cartel's inability to reach accord on how to support an already fictitious price. There appears to be nothing that could stop further downward pressure on prices."

Albert O. Munk, manager of foreign affairs at Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, voiced a similar assessment. "More or less as expected, OPEC bas finessed until early April the issue of how to square falling demand with its own production schedule," he said.

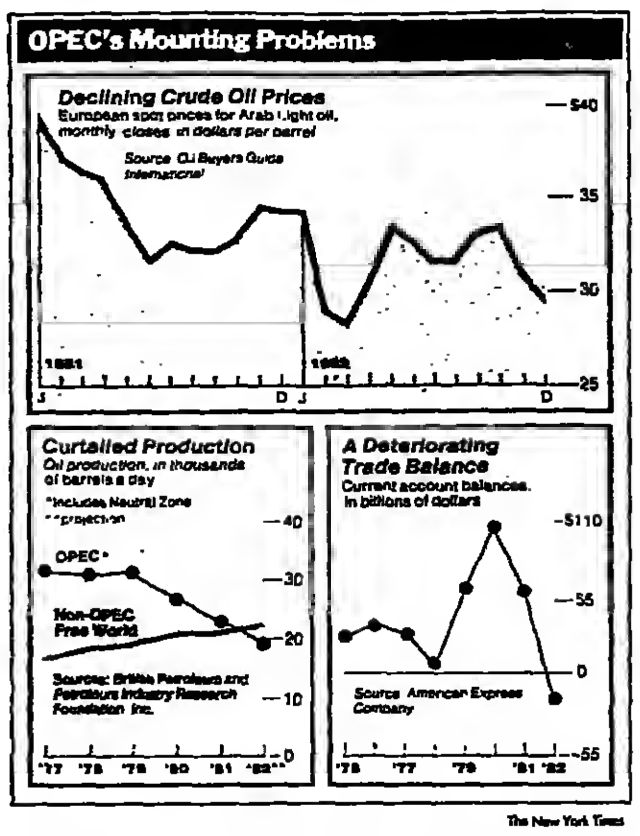
Prices of heating oil and gasoline on the New York Mercantile Exchange fell sharply Monday, Rosemary T. McFadden, executive vice president, said. At the end of the day, prices for January beating oil contracts had declined 2.35 cents from the opening, to 84.75 cents. Gasoline contracts, which opened at 84.50 cents a gallon, were down 1.5 cents at the close.

According to Miss McFarland, "investors sense that there will be more oil available and that prices will be coming down."

But William E. Pelley, a senior vice president at Bankers Trust, said softness in spot markets will probably not result in lower prices for consumers.

"These shifts represent no great change in the cartel's pre-Vienna posi-

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 5)



The New York Times

'Flash' Estimate Shows Drop in U.S. Economy

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy is declining at an annual rate of 2.2 percent this quarter, reversing modest gains in the gross national product over the previous six months, according to a Commerce Department estimate disclosed Tuesday.

Reagan administration officials disclosed this so-called flash estimate just as the department officially revised upward its figure for third quarter GNP so that it now shows a 0.7-percent rate of gain in output of goods and services, adjusted for inflation, instead of no change as reported earlier.

Meanwhile, the recession continued to bold down inflation. The Labor Department reported that consumer prices rose just 0.1 percent in November after seasonal adjustment. Over the last 12 months, consumer prices are up 4.6 percent, compared with 9.6 percent in the year ended in November 1981. In the last three months, consumer prices have risen at a 2.9-percent annual rate.

The government also reported that factory orders for durable goods increased 1.9 percent last month after falling 5 percent in October.

The estimate for GNP for the current three months indicates a larger decline than most private forecasters have been predicting. Out of a group of 40 prominent forecasters surveyed recently, nearly 30 were still looking for at least some growth in the economy this quarter.

However, the flash estimate, which is based on incomplete information since the quarter is not yet over and many statistics not yet available, may differ markedly from later official estimates. For that reason, it is not published officially and is intended only for use by administration policy makers.

The upward revision in third quarter GNP was the result of higher figures for net exports, fixed business investment and federal government purchases. Personal consumption spending and residential investment were revised downward.

Real GNP fell by more than a 5-percent annual rate in the fourth quarter of last year and in the first quarter of 1982. It then rose at a 2.1-percent rate in the second quarter and a 0.7-percent rate in the third.

The pluses in both the second and third quarters were somewhat misleading, however, because final sales of goods and services declined in both periods.

The 0.1-percent increase in the consumer price index last month followed a 0.5-percent jump in October.

■ Top Adviser's Gloom

Earlier, Jonathan Fuerbringer of The New York Times reported from Washington:

President Ronald Reagan's chief economist, Martin S. Feldstein, believes the economy will grow more slowly next year than other top forecasters in the administration have predicted, government officials said Monday.

According to the government officials, Mr. Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, thinks that on a year-to-year basis, the economy will grow significantly below the "around 3 percent" rate that has been projected by other administration economists and the 2.8 percent consensus figure of a closely watched blue chip group of private forecasters.

The "around 3 percent" forecast of the other administration economists — a forecast that has not been publicly disclosed — is below the 4-percent growth forecast for 1983 by the same economists last September.

The officials said Mr. Feldstein's position reflects a desire to push for what he considers a realistic forecast of economic growth in 1983. The forecast is important because it becomes the basis for the spending, revenue and deficit projections for fiscal 1984, which the president submits to Congress Jan. 31. Fiscal 1984 starts next Oct. 1.

N.Y. Stock Prices Surge in Late Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A rally by blue-chip stocks in the final hour of trading Tuesday brought prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply higher as buyers rushed into the market after the release of a favorable durable goods report.

The Dow Jones industrial average drifted without direction throughout the day and was up only two points one hour before the close, but it then soared and finished with a gain of 25.84 points at 1,030.35.

The rest of the market did not do as spectacularly well as the 30 issues that make up the Dow average, and advances led declines by a three-to-two margin.

Volume also picked up late in the day, with about 20 million shares traded in the last hour. Volume totaled 78 million shares, compared with 62.2 million Monday.

Analysts were somewhat mystified by the late rally, particulary because continued weakness in the economy was highlighted by the Commerce Department's "flash" estimate of a 2.2 percent decline in the fourth quarter gross national product.

But late Tuesday, this afternoon the Commerce Department announced an unexpected rise of 1.9 percent in durable goods orders last month. "The market seized on durable goods as a light in the darkness," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Co.

Also, corporate profits before taxes in the third quarter period rose 5 percent and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith predicted strong 1983 profits. But real income was unchanged in November.

Allen Sinai, Data Resources economist, said the "patterns of economic recovery are systematically unfolding, led by an upturn in the interest rate sensitive categories of spending."

The Treasury's weekly auction of three-and six-month bills Monday produced moderately lower average rates. On the three-month bills, the average rate was 7.857 percent, down from 7.995 a week ago, while that on the companion issue slipped to 8.104 percent, from 8.205 percent.

Stock prices were also supported by a bond market rally, and both stocks and bonds were encouraged by speculation that the Federal Reserve will continue its accommodative monetary policy in light of the weak economy.

The Fed's Open Market Committee, its policy setting body, met Tuesday, and analysts said the committee may feel there is further room to ease monetary restraints because of the small rise in consumer prices in November.

"It appears that the temptatinn to lock up profits and protect institutional portfolios from further erosion is proving a more powerful short-term force for stock prices than the recent decline in interest rates," said Wayne Nordberg, chairman of the investment policy committee of Prescott Ball & Turben, earlier in the day.

Mr. Nordberg said the market's recent weakness could also be traced to a lack "of any significant evidence that the economy is improving."

And market observers did not read the late rally as a guarantee that the market will continue on an uptrend, however. "This is primarily a Dow extravaganza and only eight of the 30 Dow stocks are really moving," Larry Wachtel of Prudential-Bache Securities said.

Mr. Wachtel said the rally would have to expand to the rest of the market Wednesday, and volume would have to get back up to the 100 million share level, before he could feel secure in projecting a significant year-end rally.

IBM was again one of the strongest blue-chip stocks, continuing its role of the last few weeks as a bellwether for the market. The stock climbed 3 to 95½ in heavy trading.

Other blue-chip issues with gains included AT&T up 1 to 58¾, Kodak 1⅜ to 86½, Procter & Gamble 2½ to 116, Merck 2⅛ to 86¾, Minnesota Mining 2⅜ to 74, General Electric 3⅛ to 96 and International Paper 2 to 45½.

Bankers Considering Brazil's Loan Request

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Officials of a dozen banks serving as representatives of Brazil's creditors were meeting here Tuesday to formulate a response to the country's latest request for further loans.

Brazilian officials asked leading international banks Monday for $9.6 billion in medium- and long-term financing. The request, which would increase the banks' exposure to Brazil by 7 percent, came at a meeting at the Plaza Hotel in New York.

In addition, Carlos Langoni, president of Brazil's central bank, asked foreign banks that have cut back their deposits in Brazilian banks to restore them to previous levels. He also asked that they maintain their $8.8 billion in short-term credit lines to finance Brazil's international trade.

Brazil's overall request to the bankers included a new loan of $4.4 billion, plus $1.2 billion of new money that it has already has received. The remaining $4 billion would be in the form of a refinancing of principal payments that fall due next year. These would be stretched out over an eight-year period, with no payments of principal scheduled for the first two years.

Bankers leaving the meeting were reluctant to discuss whether they would make the commitments sought, saying they needed time to study Brazil's proposal.

Frederick Seeley, an official at J. Henry Schroeder Bank & Trust in New York, said, "I think most people are prepared to cooperate."

John Morris, a spokesman for Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York, called the presentation a "very balanced and realistic approach."

Jacques de Larosière, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, told the bankers that the IMF fully approved of the economic program laid out by the Brazilian government. Brazil earlier this month reached tentative agreement with the IMF for nearly $6 billion in credits to help it overcome its international payments problems.

■ IMF Quota Increase

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Tuesday that a quota increase of 40 to 60 percent being negotiated for the IMF should be sufficient for five years, Reuters reported from Washington.

Mr. Regan said that unless there is a new crisis "this should be more than sufficient for five years."

The increase, being negotiated by major IMF donor countries, could be voted on by the IMF Interim Committee as early as February.

Meanwhile, the IMF said it would make up to $100.6 million available to Costa Rica over the next year to help the country deal with its economic and financial problems.

■ Risk Unit at Continental

Continental Illinois Corp. said Tuesday that a new division has been established to improve the bank's monitoring of credit risks, Reuters reported from Chicago.

The procedure is a recommendation resulting from the bank's review of its heavy losses on loans to Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma, which collapsed earlier this year. Continental bought over $1 billion in loans from Penn Square; that added $220 million to the Chicago bank's loan loss reserve and caused a second quarter loss.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 21, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.6405	4.293	110.59*	39.05*	0.1917	—	5.444*	127.05*	31.42*
Brussels (a)	47.015	75.77	19.54	4.913	3.3848*	17.67	—	22.142	5.5515
Frankfurt	2.4025	3.872	—	35.20*	1.731 x	90.43*	5.113*	119.06*	28.41*
London (b)	1.6053	—	3.8606	10.9237	2,232.86	4.2723	75.325	3.2458	13.5973
Milan	1,389.95	2,228.25	577.50	204.23	—	522.18	29.551	684.75	164.12
New York	—	1.6115	0.4166	0.147	0.072*	0.377	0.0213	0.4957	0.1185
Paris	6.805	10.976	283.08*	—	4.901 x	255.72*	14.49*	336.02*	80.42*
Zurich	2.026	3.2598	84.19*	29.755*	0.1458	76.14*	4.3097*	—	23.93*
1 ECU	0.9584	0.5945	2.3064	6.5282	1,331.52	2.5599	45.0741	1.9446	8.1171
1 SDR	1.09446	0.67903	2.6344	7.4478	1,521.30	2.9115	51.4725	N.A.	9.2444

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.9664	Australian $	1.0348	0.0304	Israeli shekel	32.89	0.4643	Singapore $	2.154
0.0591	Austrian schilling	16.935	0.0042	Japanese yen	242.15	0.9233	S. African rand	1.0831
0.0206	Belgian fin. franc	48.75	3.4459	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2902	0.0014	S. Korean won	740.45
0.8078	Canadian $	1.238	0.4235	Malay. ringgit	2.3615	0.0079	Spanish peseta	127.35
0.1182	Danish krone	8.4625	0.142	Norw. krone	7.0425	0.136	Swedish krona	7.355
0.1877	Finnish mark	5.3285	0.1072	Phil. peso	9.3284	0.0251	Taiwan $	39.93
0.0141	Greek drachma	70.90	0.0112	Port. escudo	89.674	0.0457	Thai baht	21.8819
0.1527	Hong Kong $	6.5485	0.2907	Saudi riyal	3.44	0.2724	U.A.E. dirham	3.6718
1.3835	Irish £	0.7228						

£ Sterling: 1.1607 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Two aspects of Belgium: "The Peasant's Dance" by Flemish Master Bruegel the Elder; a 1,000 Megawatt turboalternator by the industrial group ACEC.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 14)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29¾	20¾	SafWel	1.20	4.4	14	16	27⅝	27¼	27⅛	−⅛
9½	4⅞	SaulRE	.20	2.2		7	9	9	9	−⅛
13⅞	9⅝	SavEIP	1.28	9.5	7	37	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+⅛
10¼	8½	SavE	pf1.28	12.		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
10⅞	4⅞	Savin				w	6¼	6.	6⅛	
17¼	9¼	Savin	pf1.50	12.		72	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+¼
43¼	30¼	SchrPlo	1.48	4.0	12	1650	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+⅜
56¼	48½	SchrP	pf5.07	9.2		6	55	55	55	−1
56¾	28	Schlmb	.96	2.1	9	5140	45½	43⅝	44⅞	+1⅛
28	10⅝	SciAtl	.12	.8	24	848	19¼	14⅞	18	+⅛
38	16⅝	Scoa	.44	1.8	16	225	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	−⅝
5⅛	3⅛	ScotLad			14	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
37¼	25½	ScotFet	1.88	5.1	9	142	35¾	35	35½	+½
21	13⅞	ScottP	1	4.9	8	297	20½	19¾	20½	+¾
30½	16	Scotys	.50	2.3	17	89	27	26¼	26½	−¼
25⅝	14⅝	Scovill	1.52	6.2	15	242	24½	24¼	24⅛	+¼
11⅜	8⅝	SeaCI	pf1.46	14.		35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅝	12	SeaCI	pf2.10	14.		23	15⅛	14⅞	15	−⅜
61	17½	SeaCom	.42	1.7	3	324	24⅝	23¾	24½	−⅜
29⅞	12½	Seafst	1.44	8.2		1466	18	16⅜	17⅜	+½
74⅝	43⅝	Seagrm	1.80	2.6	8	280	70¼	69⅛	70¼	+1¼
13⅞	4⅞	Seagul			30	530	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
31⅛	18¼	SealAir	.40	2.2	16	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+¼
46⅛	25½	SealPw	1.44	3.4	11	126	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	−⅛
45¼	28⅝	SearleG	.52	1.2	14	393	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+⅜
22	13⅞	Sears	1.36	4.4	14	6006	31	29⅞	30¼	+¾
45	24⅛	SecPac	2.40	6.3	8	40	38⅞	38	38¼	
37	23¼	Sedco	.52	1.8	8	227	29⅞	28⅞	29⅝	+⅛
19⅛	8⅝	SelaL1	.40	3.8	13	35	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	−⅛
45½	15⅝	SvcCp	.56	1.2	16	60	u46⅝	45	46⅛	+1⅛
42⅝	14	Shaklee	1.20	3.2	10	42	37⅜	37	37⅛	
48	31	Shapell				9	u40⅞	42¼	40½	+½
14⅛	4⅞	Shawin	.15e	1.2	22	27	13	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
45½	27⅝	ShellO	1.80	4.9	7	698	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	+⅝
31	30	ShellT	2.10e	8.0	6	1	25⅝	26¼	26¼	
23½	10⅞	ShelGlo	.50	2.3	13	211	23	21⅞	22	+⅜
35½	17½	ShelG	pf1.35	4.2		1	32½	32½	32½	−⅛
24½	13⅝	ShelG	pf1.40	6.1		13	23	22	23	+¼
49⅞	18½	Shrwin	1	2.3	12	214	43½	42½	43½	−½
155	57	Shrw	pf 4.40	3.2		220	130	136	136	−¼
17⅞	10¼	SierPac	1.44	11.	6	61	13¼	13	13¼	+¼
26⅛	13⅛	Signal	.84	3.7	12	536	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	−¼
28¼	10⅝	SimPre	.40	1.5	12	87	26	25⅝	26	+⅜
11	6⅛	SimpPt	.381		10	220	7⅝	7½	7½	−½
20¼	11⅛	Singer	.10e	.8		849	19½	18½	19⅛	+⅜
27⅞	21⅞	Singr	pf3.50	14.		18	25¼	25	25¼	+¼
27½	11½	Skyline	.48	1.9	43	213	24⅞	23⅞	24⅝	+⅜
12⅞	7⅜	SmithA	.16t			30	10¼	5⅝	9⅞	−⅛
46⅛	18	SmithIn	.96	3.3	6	721	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	−⅜
77⅞	57⅜	SmkB	2.40	2.5	13	1742	68½	66⅝	67⅜	−⅜
75	32	Smuckr	1.40	2.0	10	23	69½	68½	69	−¼
29½	16½	SnapOn	.84	3.4	13	100	24⅝	24	24½	+¼
34¼	19⅞	Sonat	1.30	4.9	5	366	27	26⅛	26½	−½
18⅝	11	SonyCp	.14e	1.0	13	23953	14¼	14	14⅛	−¼
31⅝	20¾	SooLin	2.40a	7.8	10	78	30¾	30½	30⅝	+¼
30	21	SourcC	2.90	11.		34	27½	27	27⅛	−¼

Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	299.50	301.00
ACF Holding	97.40	95.00
AKZO	34.90	34.00
Albert Heijn	119.50	120.00
AMEV	97.00	96.30
Amrobank	41.00	47.40
A'Dam Rub	2.90	2.80
Boskalis	29.50	29.40
BVG	164.00	165.00
Buehrmann T	30.20	30.60
Caland Hldg	25.80	29.20
Elsevier	197.80	204.00
Ennia	125.00	130.00
Fokker	19.30	19.60
Gist Brocades	115.00	108.20
Heineken	93.80	92.80
H.V.A.	77.10	78.10
Hoogovens	12.70	12.50
K.L.M.	126.00	129.30
Naarden	23.90	23.00
Nat. Nedder	125.40	124.30
Nedlloyd	103.50	102.00
Oce Vander G	167.00	169.40
OGEM	0.33	0.33
Pakhoed	38.18	39.00
Philips	26.70	27.10
Robeco	236.50	239.80
Rodamco	123.80	123.90
Rolinco	222.40	224.00
Rorento	178.70	179.30
Royal Dutch	88.80	90.00
RSV	16.30	16.30
Unilever	183.00	182.00
Van Ommer	17.60	17.90
VMF-Stork	61.00	60.60
VNU	68.20	67.50

Anp-Cbs Index : 97.80
Previous : 97.70

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Agfa-Gevaert	1,715	1,700
Arbed	1,000	1,002
Bekaert	2,100	2,100
Cockerill	95	95
EBES	1,865	1,865
GB-Inno-BM	2,780	2,790
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,494	1,510
Hoboken	3,500	3,500
Kredietbank	4,390	4,360
Petrofina	4,635	4,460
Soc. Generale	1,248	1,248
Sofina	3,725	3,700
Solvay	2,190	2,220
Traction Elec	2,530	2,565
V. Montagne	3,825	3,820

Bourse Index : 238.05
Previous : 240.17

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	29.10	25.10
Allianz Vers.	529.50	527.00
BASF	116.80	114.70
Bayer	111.30	110.40
Bayer Hypo	240.00	238.00
Bayer Verein	294.50	290.00
BMW	223.00	219.50
Commerzbank	121.00	131.30
Cont. Gummi	63.80	67.40
Daimler	388.00	383.00
Degussa	235.00	235.00
Demag	124.00	121.50
D.Babcock	133.00	132.50
Deutsche Bk	274.20	273.00
Du. Schulte	315.00	215.90
Dresdner Bk	143.80	142.50
GHH	164.00	161.00
Hapag Lloyd	34.00	34.10
Hochtief	480.00	465.00
Hoechst	110.30	159.70
Hoesch	30.00	30.40
Holzmann	490.00	494.00
Horten	124.50	123.00
Kali u Salz	159.50	N.Q.
Karstadt	199.20	199.80
Kaufhof	159.50	188.00
KHD	202.00	204.50
Kloeckner	53.20	53.50
Krupp	60.80	62.00
Linde	313.50	317.80
Lufthansa	88.00	86.00
MAN	129.50	128.50
Mannesman	127.50	135.20
Metallgesell.	217.00	213.00
Muench. Ruck	550.00	547.00
Preussag	205.00	201.70
Ruetgerswk	N.A.	204.00
RWE new	189.80	132.70
Schering	303.30	303.00
Siemens	254.00	253.20
Thyssen	65.10	65.10
Varta	N.A.	177.80
Veba	133.10	133.50
VEW	N.A.	124.50
Volkswagen	142.10	143.00

Commerzbank Index: N.A.
Previous : 742.60

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Cheung Kong	7.65	7.85
China Light	12.30	12.30
Cross Harbor	9.80	9.45
Hang Seng Bk	34.50	34.00
HK Electric	4.45	4.425
HK Hotels	18.10	18.90
HK Land	3.60	3.625
HK Shanghai	7.35	7.40
HK Tel	28.40	28.80
HK Wharf	2.55	2.575
Hutch Wamp	9.00	9.16
Jardine Math	12.60	12.70
Jardine Sec	7.00	7.20
New World	2.55	2.925
Shaw Bros	N.Q.	9.00
SHK Property	4.25	4.20
Sime Darby	N.Q.	5.80
Stelux	2.20	N.Q.
Swire Pacific	8.15	8.70
Swire Prpty	4.50	4.55
Wheelock	2.85	2.825
Wheel Mar	1.90	1.90
Winsor	2.18	3.20
World Intl	1.18	1.18

Hang Seng Index: 753.16
Previous: 754.12

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$15⅝	N.A.
Allied Brew	1.33	1.32
AngloAm Gld	$100¼	N.A.
Babcock-Wil	1.01	1.02
Barclays Bk	3.88	3.85

Other Markets

Dec. 21

Closing prices in local currencies.

	Close	Prev.
Bass	2.95	2.92
BAT Ind.	6.24	6.24
Beecham Gp	3.46	3.50
BICC	2.73	2.75
BL	0.17	0.19
BOC Int'l	1.67	1.69
Boots	2.50	2.52
Bowater	1.53	1.53
BP	3.02	3.08
Brit.Home St	2.18	2.21
Burmah	1.35	1.37
Cadbury Sc.	1.16	1.17
Charter Gold	2.23	2.25
Coats Patons	0.56½	0.56½
Cons.Gold Fds	4.99	4.59
Courtaulds	0.72	0.72
Dalgety	3.06	3.06
De Beers	$5.60	N.A.
Distillers	2.53	2.52
Driefontein	$29⅞	N.A.
Dunlop	0.44	0.42
Fisons	4.35	4.36
Free St Ged	42⅝	N.A.
GEC	2.06	2.04
GKN	1.11	1.13
Glaxo	12.68	12.80
Grd Met Hot	2.30	3.16
Guinness	1.02	1.01
GUS	5.95	5.98
Hanson Trust	2.64	2.68
Hawker-Sidd	3.42	3.50
ICI	3.44	3.48
ICL	0.74	0.75
Imps	1.15	1.17
Lloyds	4.18	4.16
Lonrho	0.89	0.89
Lucas	1.27	1.28
Marks-Spenc	2.20	2.22
Metal Box	1.52	1.54
Midland Bk	3.03	3.00
Nat'l West Bk	4.85	4.85
Pilkington	1.40	1.48
Plessey	5.79	5.81
Randfontein	3150.00	106.00
Rank Org.	1.26	1.08
Reed	2.36	2.34
Royal Dutch	20.68	20.93
RTZ	4.37	4.39
Shell	4.04	4.00
Stand Charter	3.72	3.79
Tate & Lyle	2.16	2.18
Tesco Stores	1.16	1.18
Th.Tilling	1.22	1.22
Thorn (A)	4.16	4.18
Trafalgar H	1.47	1.47
TrustHousesF	1.56	1.57
TI Group	1.36	1.42
Ultramar	5.08	5.14
Unilever	7.30	7.30
Untd Biscuits	1.25	1.20
Vickers	0.89	0.90
War Loan 3½	32⅝	N.A.
W. Deep	$51⅛	N.A.
W. Holding	$46½	N.A.
Woolworth	1.80	N.A.
ZCI	0.19	N.A.

F.T.30 Index : 588.70
Previous : 591.30

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Bca Commerc	32,200.	32,190.
Bastogi	99.50	104.00
Centrale	2,280.00	2,245.00
Credito Ital	3,560.00	3,525.00
Fiat	1,690.00	1,683.00
Finsider	35.00	34.25
Generali	110,250.	109,500.
IFI	3,499.00	3,480.00
Italcementi	37,780.	37,400.
LaRinascente	308.00	306.00
Mediobanca	50,530.	50,920.
Montedison	102.25	100.25
Olivetti	2,010.00	2,030.00
Pirelli	2,500.00	2,470.00
Snia Viscosa	729.00	711.00
Standa	3,460.00	3,490.00

BCI Index : 165.20
Previous : 165.24

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	414.00	420.10
Alsthom All.	127.50	139.90
Av.Dassault	388.00	410.00
Bancaire	234.00	238.00
Bic	409.80	411.00
Bouygues	795.00	773.00
BSN-GD	1,469.00	1,482.00
Carrefour	1,300.00	1,322.00
Club Mediter	500.00	523.00
Cofimeg	135.00	135.00
Creusot Loire	57.50	55.50
Dumez	1,085.00	1,098.00
Eaux (C Gle)	310.50	312.50
Elf-Aquitaine	100.00	103.20
Europe 1	596.00	599.00
Hachette	645.00	646.00
Imetal	44.50	45.50
Lafarge Cop	232.00	232.50
Legrand	1,489.00	1,493.00
Machines Bull	42.10	42.20
Matra	1,140.00	1,138.00
Michelin	620.00	625.00
MM Pennar	44.00	45.00
Moet Henn	805.00	805.00
Moulinex	66.00	67.10
Nord-Est	46.60	46.90
Occidentale	392.00	396.00
Oreal (L')	900.00	900.00
Pernod Ric	361.00	365.00
Petroles Fr Pel	115.50	114.70
Peugeot	113.00	115.00
Poclain	83.18	83.00
Printemps	115.50	119.00
Radiotechn.	336.00	344.00
Redoute	900.00	897.00
Roussel Uclaf	245.00	247.00
Sacilor	13.95	13.40
Skis Rossignol	670.00	674.00
Sour Perrier	198.00	200.00
Telemecan	760.00	763.00
Thomson CSF	121.50	151.50
Usinor	1.85	1.85
UTA	165.00	164.00
Valeo	206.00	805.00

Agefi Index : 113.15
Previous : 112.37

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Boustead	1.71	1.72
Cold Storage	4.38	4.46
DBS	7.65	7.70
FraserNeave	6.80	6.90
How Par Bros	2.27	2.30
Inchcape	2.43	2.46
Keppel Ship	3.58	3.76
Malay Bnking	6.30	6.30
OCBC	8.45	8.55
OUB	4.22	4.22
Semb Shipyd	2.64	2.70
SI Steamship	1.67	1.70
St Trading	5.05	5.10
U Engineers	1.17	1.22
UOB	3.72	3.76

Fraser Ind. Index :4,092.46
Previous :4,141.52

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	1.06	1.06
ANI	2.08	2.08
ANZ Bk	3.46	3.43
Blue Metal	1.50	1.55
Boral	1.95	1.95
Bougainville	1.74	1.70
Brambles	2.16	2.20
Broken Hill P	6.04	8.17
Coles	2.25	2.25
CSR	2.70	2.83
Comalco	1.70	1.70
CRA	3.40	3.45
Elder Smith	2.30	2.42
EZ Ind.	4.55	4.55
Hooker	0.92	0.92
Magellan	2.20	2.20
MIM Hlgds	1.36	1.36
Myer Emp	1.06	1.65
Oakbridge	1.18	1.18
Pko Wallsd	5.58	5.56
Poseidon	5.30	5.34
Renison Gold	2.65	2.70
Robe River	1.10	1.18
Santos	5.14	5.16
Sleigh	0.78	0.77
Southland	0.26	0.26
Woodside Petl	0.74	0.74
Wormald	2.70	2.70

All ordinaries Index :467.80
Previous :470.40

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	308	305
Asahi Chem.	263	264
Asahi Glass	525	539
Bk Tokyo	292	291
Bridgestone	470	470
Canon	1,180	1,210
Dai Nip. Print	713	718
Daiwa	471	472
Fuji Bank	505	500
Fuji Photo	1,830	1,800
Fujitsu	975	975
Hitachi	764	764
Honda Motor	968	981
IHI	158	160
Itoh	288	288
JAL	2,250	2,200
Kajima	330	335
Kansai Pwr.	870	870
Kao Soap	565	568
Kaw Steel	125	128
Kirin Brew	385	389
Komatsu	545	548
Kubota	325	325
Matsu El. Ind.	1,320	1,240
Matsu El Wks	540	541
Mitsubishi Bk	500	500
Mitsubi Chem.	233	234
Mitsubi Corp.	527	526
Mitsubi Elec	372	369
Mitsub Heavy	216	218
Mitsui Co.	371	379
Mitsukoshi	355	365
Mitsumi	425	430
Nikko Sec	598	599
Nippon Elec.	925	928
Nippon Steel	133	135
Nippon Yusen	227	227
Nissan Motor	757	760
Nomura	590	599
Olympus	1,260	1,280
Ricoh	717	721
Sharp	1,140	1,160
Sony Corp	3,620	3,620
SumitBank	500	500
Sumit Chem.	144	145
Sumit Metal	154	156
Taisei	231	233
Taisho Mar	217	215
Takeda	859	865
Teijin	235	242
Tokyo El Pwr	919	920
Tokyo Marine	475	481
Toray	349	357
Toshiba	352	357
Toyo Kogyo	356	360
Toyota	996	999
Yamaichi	389	396

New Index :576.80
Previous : 579.54
Nikkei-DJ Index :7,818.16
Previous :7,858.84

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	465	460
Bk Leu	3,675	3,700
Br Boveri	870	875
Buehrle	1,140	1,145
Ciba Geigy	1,510	1,535
Cr Suisse	1,860	1,865
Elektrowatt	2,540	2,530
Fisher	490	475
Hoff-Roche B	7,700	7,750
Interfood	5,350	5,350
Jelmoli	1,490	1,495
Landis Gyr	875	890
Nestle	3,460	3,465
Sandoz	4,200	4,210
SBS	318	316
Schindler	1,675	1,665
Sulzer	1,420	1,400
Swissair	693	696
UBS	3,190	3,180
Winterthur	2,930	2,950
Zurich Ins.	16,700	16,500

SBC Index :318.40
Previous :318.50

Toronto

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
33373	AMCA Intl	$18⅝	15⅝	18½	+½
450	Abti Prce	$17¾	17	17	−⅛
1534	Acklands	$11½	11⅛	11½	+½
14433	Agnico E	$15⅛	16¼	15⅝	
18305	Alt Energy	$15⅞	13⅞	15¾	−½
525	Alta Nat	$22⅞	22½	22⅞	−½
1600	Algo Cent	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅜
1333	Algoma St	$23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
500	Andrs WA 1	$21¼	61	21	+¼
1475	Argus C pr	485	485	485	
2500	Asbestos	$9⅞	9½	9½	−⅛
1600	Atco 1 1	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
16665	BP Can	$41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	−¼
137457	Bank N S	$35⅝	35¼	35½	−½
10045	Bralor Res	$5⅝	5¼	5½	+⅛
29600	Bramalea	$7¾	7	7¼	+½
1210	Brenda M	210	9⅝	9⅞	−⅛
28851	BCFP	$7⅞	7⅛	7½	+½
189760	BC Res	265	252	254	−14
4537	BC Phone	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	−½
1378	Brunswk	$12½	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
400	Budd Can	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+½
200	CAE	$9	9	9	
18687	Cad Frv	34	7⅝	7⅝	−¼

Canadian Stock Markets

Dec. 20

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked $.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
9908	Comtio	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+⅜
4925	C Nor West	$43¼	45	43⅝	−¼
1977	Can Trust	$34⅛	24	24½	+½
200	C Tung	$16	15⅞	16	
5000	CGE	$40	42	42	
21230	CI Bk Com	$31½	30⅞	21½	+⅜
55953	CanP Ent	$14⅝	16¼	16⅛	−¼
24778	Cdn Nat Res	196	185	188	−8
21411	CTire A 1	$50½	49⅞	50	
2700	C Util B	$14½	14⅛	14½	+½
135811	Canuso	335	305	310	−25
100	Cara	$8⅛	8½	8½	
1200	Celanese	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
5725	Cherokee	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
100	CHUM	$22½	22½	22½	
1600	Con Distrb	$15¼	15	15¼	+⅛
2496	Con Fardv	205	205	205	
4345	CTL Bank	210	9⅝	9⅝	
7375	Conventrs	495	475	475	−20
16380	Coseka R	390	370	375	−6
900	Conran A	$10½	10⅛	10½	−⅛
6050	Crolami	200	185	170	−5
17975	Czar Res	232	216	230	+9
66065	Daon Dev	140	140	152	−10
13300	Daon A f	125	115	135	
6628	Denison	$26¾	26⅝	26¾	+⅜
4405	Develcon	$13¾	13⅜	13½	+½
29780	Dicknsn A I	495	480	490	−5
20410	Dicknsn B	455	435	455	+30
6350	Doman I	370	350	350	−15
2050	Dofasco A	$33⅞	33¼	33⅛	−⅜
3062	Dom Store	$16	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
10	Du Pont A	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	−¼
300	Dylex A 1	$20½	30½	20½	
1000	Elcthom X	$7⅞	7½	7½	−⅜
100	Emco	$12¼	12¼	12¼	−¼
3200	Extendcar	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
1500	FCA Intl	$11¼	11¼	11¼	−¼
5950	C Falcon C	$15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅜
1970	Fibre Nik	$44⅝	44	44⅝	−¾
1300	Fed Ind A	$15⅝	10⅞	10⅞	−¼
500	Fraser	$11⅛	11⅛	11½	
400	Fruehauf	$11	11	11	−¼
2350	G M Res	260	230	250	
3800	G Distrb A	$18	17⅞	18	+⅜
3300	G Distrb w	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
6300	Gibraltar	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
2100	Granduc	127	121	127	+1
230	GL Forest	$61½	61	61	+½
3350	Gt Pacific	$20⅞	20½	20⅝	−⅛
290	Greyhnd	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−⅜
376	H Group A	200	200	200	
193700	Hrding A f	80	78	78	−5
5800	Hawker	$13¼	13	13⅛	
83	Hayes D	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
8239	H Bay Co	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	−⅜
19491	Imasco	$27¼	29	27½	+⅛
400	Indal	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
50	Indusmin	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
215	Inland Gas	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
4225	Inter Pipe	$24	23½	23⅞	+⅜
150	Ivaco B	$8⅞	8½	8⅞	
31700	Jannock	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
4400	Kam Kotla	225	205	220	
2600	Kelsey H	$14½	14	14	−⅛
2610	Kerr Add	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
1345	Labatt A	$35⅝	35½	35½	−¼
4200	Locana	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+½
3686	LL Lac	530	30	30	
3408	Loblaw Co	$9⅝	9½	9½	
102	MICC	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
6348	Mclan H X	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
5950	Esl Mirtic	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
4962	Merland E	495	480	480	−18
1200	Molson A 1	$35½	35¼	35½	
730	Murphy	$29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
150	Nat Trust	$26	20	30	
29826	Noranda	$16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅛
4370	Norcen	$30⅞	29⅞	30	−⅜
28165	Nva AltA f	$8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
71	Nowsco W	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	−⅛
31512	Nu-Wst A	197	185	190	−5
2642	Oakwood	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
2074	Oshawa A I	$22⅞	22½	22½	−⅛
950	Pamour	$12¼	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
5548	PanCan P	$87	87	87	−½
150	Pembina	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅜
15	Petro Can	$146	146	146	−⅜
5825	Phonix Oil	$7	6⅞	6⅞	
5625	Pine Point	$24	23⅝	23⅞	+¼
2200	Place GO g	171	165	170	−6
15540	Placer	$18	17⅞	18	+¼
1918	Provigo	$12⅞	12½	12⅞	+½
3380	Ram Pet o	$5⅝	5¼	5⅜	−⅛
500	Redpath	$7⅞	7⅛	7½	−⅛
1600	Rd Stenhs A	213½	13	13½	+½
3296	Reichhold	$5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
1298	Revn Pro A	120	120	100	
1150	Rogers A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+½
13470	Roman	212	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
308	Rothman	$39½	39½	39½	+¼
45631	Sceptre	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−¼
11370	Shell Can	$20⅞	30¼	28¼	−½
6911	Sherritt	$5⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
50	Sigma	$17	17	17	−⅜
598	Sears A I	27	7	7	+⅛
200	Slater Stl	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
3452	Southm	$30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+¼
600	St Brodcst	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	−½
33245	Stelco A	$16⅝	15	15¼	
120	Steep R	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+½
8369	Sulpetro B f	$5⅝	5	5	−⅜
300	Suncor pr	$24	24	24	
1600	Tara g	$6½	6	6	−⅜
3000	Teck Cor A	$7½	7⅛	7½	+⅛
20750	Teck B f	$7¾	7	7¼	−¼
400	Teledyne	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+½
27150	Tex Can	$30¼	29⅞	30¼	+⅜
2510	Thom N A	$28½	28¼	28½	
19833	Tor Dm Bk	$39⅞	39¼	39⅝	−⅜
13613	Torstar B f	$15⅝	10½	10⅝	−¼
700	Traders A f	$12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅜
2925	Trns Mt	$8	7¼	7½	+⅜
10375	Trinity Res	$7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+¼
11384	TrnAlta UA	$22⅛	21⅞	22	+⅛
11557	TrCan PL	$26¾	26⅜	26½	+¼
39900	Trimac	$7⅞	7⅝	7½	
135895	Turbo f	62	55	55	−5
1820	Unicorp A I	495	475	475	−20
1190	Un Carbid	211	10⅝	10⅝	−½
9740	Union Gas	$9½	9½	9½	+⅜
100	Un Asbstos	$8¼	5½	5¼	−⅛
900	U Keno	219⅛	18¼	19¼	+⅜
3450	U Siscoe	440	440	440	−15
9900	Verstl A f	$5½	8¼	5¼	−⅛
2935	Vestgron	$16	15½	16	−⅛
100	Weldwod	$25	25	25	−¼
68650	Westfort g	72	33	70	−6
3700	Westmin	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+¼
255	Weston	$42	42	42	
19650	Willroy	$20¼	19⅞	19⅞	−¼
5945	Woodwd A	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+¼
2500	Yk Bear	$8¼	8½	8½	

Total sales 7,399,196 shares

Montreal

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
4252	Bank Mont	$26½	25	26	−⅛
300	Can Cmt	212½	12½	12½	+¼
3100	CIL	$22¼	25¼	22¼	−¼
2022	ConBath	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
51465	DomTxtA	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	+⅛
11825	NatBk Cda	$6⅞	6½	6½	−⅛
2400	Power Corp	$11½	11½	11½	−⅛
7112	Royal Bank	$27	26⅞	26⅞	+⅛

Total Sales 609,981 shares

Canadian Indexes

Dec. 21

	Noon	Previous
Montreal	314.88	214.86
Toronto	1,851.10	1,855.50

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a— dividend also extra(s). b— annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c— liquidating dividend. cld— called. d— new yearly low. e— dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g— dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i— dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j— dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k— dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n— new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd— next day delivery. P/E— price-earnings ratio. r— dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s— stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls— sales. t— dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u— new yearly high. v— trading halted. vi— in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd— when distributed. wi— when issued. ww— with warrants. x— ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis— ex-distribution. xw— without warrants. y— ex-dividend and sales in full. yld— yield. z— sales in full.

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U.S. Futures Prices

Dec. 21

Grains

Livestock

PORK BELLIES
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Feb	82.50	83.30	82.22	83.22	+.30
Mar	81.30	82.35	81.27	82.27	+.45
May	80.65	82.10	80.65	82.10	+.40
Jul	79.10	80.40	78.90	80.30	+.38
Aug	76.10	77.35	76.10	77.35	+1.00
Feb	64.85	64.85	64.30	64.60	
Mar	63.10	63.10	63.00	63.10	

Prev. sales 9,270.
Prev day's open int 18,942.

Food

Metals

Financial

BRITISH POUND
$ per pound; 1 point equals $0.0001

Mar	1.6070	1.6095	1.5955	1.6065	+25
Jun	1.6050	1.6050	1.5950	1.6030	+3
Sep	1.6025	1.6025	1.6025	1.6030	+3
Dec	1.6030	1.6030	1.6030	1.6010	—3

Prev. sales 2,574.
Prev day's open int 14,760.

CANADIAN DOLLAR
$ per dlr; 1 point equals $0.0001

Mar	.8070	.8072	.8054	.8057	—13
Jun	.8050	.8050	.8035	.8035	—13

Prev. sales 2,444.
Prev day's open int 14,002.

Market Guide

Chicago Board of Trade: Wheat, corn, soybeans, soybean meal, soybean oil, oats, fresh broilers, T-bonds, GNMA, 10-yr T-notes, plywood. Chicago Mercantile Exchange: Cattle, feeder cattle, hogs, pork bellies, lumber, S&P composite index. New York Mercantile Exchange: Maine potatoes, platinum, heating oil. Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, New York: Coffee, sugar, cocoa. Cotton Exchange, New York: Orange juice, cotton. New York Comex: Copper, silver, gold. Int'l Monetary Market: T-bills, CD's, Eurodollars, British pound, Canadian dollar, French franc, German mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc. Kansas City Board of Trade: Value Line. New York Futures Exch.: NYSE composite index.

Industrials

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX
points and cents

Mar	137.25	141.75	136.55	140.85	+4.00
Jun	137.80	142.50	137.40	141.65	+4.15

Prev. sales 10,443.
Prev day's open int 10,549.

VALUE LINE
points and cents

Dec	154.10	158.35	153.85	157.40	+3.50
Mar	154.70	158.85	153.90	158.10	+4.25
Jun	155.30	157.65	155.20	158.80	+4.25
Dec	156.50	156.50	156.50	159.90	+4.35

Prev. sales 2,699.
Prev day's open int 3,136.

NYSE COMP. INDEX
points and cents

Dec	79.00	80.85	78.40	80.30	+1.75
Mar	79.20	82.05	78.80	81.20	+2.25
Jun	79.00	82.50	79.40	81.70	+2.30
Sep	80.00	80.00	80.00	82.20	+2.35
Dec	80.40	80.40	80.40	82.70	+2.40
Mar	80.80	80.80	80.80	83.20	+2.45

Est. sales 7,168. Prev. sales 7,373.
Prev day's open int 5,716.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	995.40 f	998.50 f
Reuters	1,573.40	1,573.80
D.J. Futures	139.72	138.27

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931.
p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Dec. 31, 1974.

Paris Commodities

Dec. 21

Figures in French francs per metric ton.

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
SUGAR					
Mar	1,600	1,587	1,595	1,605	—10
May	1,638	1,620	1,620	1,630	—20
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,650	1,665	—20
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,685	1,700	—25
Oct	1,745	1,745	1,735	1,745	—20
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,735	1,745	—20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,785	1,805	—30
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,865	1,890	—20

472 lots of 50 tons. Open interest: 14,696

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
COCOA					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,125	1,200	+5
Mar	1,200	1,178	1,187	1,192	+7
May	1,205	1,205	1,200	1,219	+5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,230	1,250	+15
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,270	1,290	+15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	1,327	+20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	1,357	+20

35 lots of 10 tons. Open interest: 288.

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
COFFEE					
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,950	2,050	+100
Mar	1,890	1,888	1,920	1,925	+44
May	1,727	1,685	1,923	1,925	+53
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,630	1,635	+20
Sep	1,575	1,561	1,565	1,573	+15
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,510	1,540	+28
Jan	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,510	+20

75 lots. Open interest: 579

Cash Prices

Dec. 21

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.38	1.47
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.61	0.78
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	420.00	420.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	220.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	52-53	84-85
Lead Spot, lb	18½-23	31
Copper elect., lb	71¼-73½	79¾
Tin (Straits), lb	4.1385	7.8440
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.36-40	42-44
Silver N.Y., oz	10.56	8.22

U.S. Money Rates

Dec. 21

	Close	Prev.
Prime rate	11½	11½
Federal Funds	8⅛	8½
Discount Rate	8½	8½
Broker Loan Rate	10	10
Commercial Paper, 30-179 days	8.37	8.37
month Treasury Bills	7.90	7.88
month Treasury Bills	8.02	8.13
CD's 30-59 days	8.25	8.20
CD's 60-89 days	8.25	8.35

percent

rench Output Up 1.6%

Reuters

PARIS — French industrial production rose 1.6 percent in October after a similar increase in September, the National Statistics Institute said Tuesday.

urocurrency Interest Rates

Dec. 21

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
M.	9½ - 9⅝	6⅝ - 6¾	4⅝ - 4⅞	11 - 11⅛	34 - 37	13¾ - 15⅛	11¾ - 11⅞
M.	9½ - 9⅝	6⅞ - 6⅞	4 - 4⅛	11 - 11⅛	29 - 31⅛	14¼ - 14⅝	10½ - 10⅝
M.	9⅝ - 9¾	6⅜ - 6½	4 - 4½	11 - 11⅛	26 - 28	13¼ - 12⅝	10⅝ - 10¾
M.	9¾ - 9⅞	6⅜ - 6½	4⅝ - 4⅞	10¾ - 10⅞	24 - 25½	22¼ - 12⅝	10⅝ - 10¾
Y.	10 - 10⅛	6⅜ - 6⅛	3⅞ - 4⅛	10¾ - 10⅞	20 - 21⅛	11¼ - 11⅝	9⅞ - 10¼

elected Over-the-Counter

Dec. 21

NASDAQ Afternoon Prices

London Commodities

Dec. 21

Figures in sterling per metric ton.
Gasoil in U.S. dollars per metric ton.

	High	Low	Close		Previous	
SUGAR						
Jan	108.00	108.00	106.00	111.00	107.00	112.00
Mar	117.75	112.75	114.05	114.10	114.75	114.80
May	119.25	113.00	117.90	118.00	118.70	118.80
Aug	123.50	122.70	123.20	123.40	124.00	124.10
Oct	129.30	128.50	129.10	129.30	130.00	130.10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	134.50	135.25	135.35	136.10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	140.75	141.25	141.00	142.00

1,529 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close		Previous	
COCOA						
Dec	1,061	1,046	1,056	1,058	1,041	1,044
Mar	1,052	1,037	1,049	1,050	1,035	1,036
May	1,064	1,048	1,061	1,062	1,047	1,048
Jly	1,076	1,062	1,073	1,074	1,059	1,060
Sep	1,093	1,078	1,090	1,092	1,076	1,077
Dec	1,118	1,106	1,114	1,116	1,101	1,103
Mar	1,136	1,125	1,135	1,120	1,120	1,124

5,474 lots of 10 tons.

	High	Low	Close		Previous	
COFFEE						
Jan	1,800	1,750	1,795	1,797	1,740	1,745
Mar	1,440	1,568	1,596	1,598	1,560	1,562
May	1,487	1,462	1,479	1,480	1,451	1,453
Jly	1,388	1,350	1,370	1,371	1,354	1,355
Sep	1,325	1,300	1,312	1,320	1,305	1,308
Nov	1,275	1,265	1,275	1,285	1,258	1,260
Jan	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,230	1,195	1,210

5,297 lots of 5 tons.

	High	Low	Close		Previous	
GASOIL						
Dec	284.00	284.00	280.00	284.50	288.00	275.00
Jan	279.00	275.00	275.25	275.75	282.50	282.75
Feb	274.75	268.50	270.00	270.25	278.00	278.25
Mar	269.50	262.75	263.75	264.00	271.25	272.00
Apr	262.00	258.00	258.75	259.00	265.00	266.00
May	259.00	256.50	256.50	257.00	262.00	264.00
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	256.50	258.00	263.50	264.00
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	252.00	258.00	264.00	265.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	255.00	265.00	260.00	277.00

4,319 lots of 100 tons.

	High	Low	Close		Previous	
GOLD						
Jan	443.50	443.50	443.30	444.00	441.50	443.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	444.50	447.20	445.60	445.80
Mar	448.00	445.90	449.80	450.80	448.00	449.50
Apr	454.00	452.90	453.50	453.90	451.00	452.80
May	N.T.	N.T.	456.00	457.50	455.00	456.00
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	459.00	461.00	457.50	460.00

219 lots of 100 troy oz.

London Metals

Dec. 21

Figures in sterling per metric ton.
Silver in pence per troy ounce.

	Today		Previous	
High grade copper cathodes:				
spot	906.00	907.00	904.00	905.00
3 months	929.50	930.50	926.00	927.00
Copper cathodes:				
spot	866.00	867.00	863.00	865.00
3 months	894.00	894.50	889.50	890.00
Tin: spot	7,440.00	7,442.00	7,445.00	7,450.00
3 months	7,435.00	7,440.00	7,445.00	7,450.00
Lead: spot	279.50	280.50	271.50	272.50
3 months	290.25	290.50	282.00	283.00
Zinc: spot	408.50	409.50	409.50	410.50
3 months	420.50	421.00	421.50	422.00
Silver: spot	655.50	656.50	649.00	650.00
3 months	672.00	672.50	666.00	667.00
Aluminium: spot	612.50	613.50	611.00	611.50
3 months	637.00	631.50	629.00	629.50
Nickel: spot	2,260.00	2,265.00	2,200.00	2,210.00
3 months	2,305.00	2,306.00	2,240.00	2,245.00

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Dec. 21

Banks

Non Banks

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Dividends

Dec. 21

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amt.	Pay.	Rec.
Astral Bellevue	S	.07½	1-28	1-14
Fifth Third Bancorp	Q	.50	1-13	12-31
Manufacturers Han	Q	.76	1-25	1-4
Toledo Edison	Q	.61	1-28	1-7
Trizec Corp Ltd	S	.30	1-31	1-17

STOCK-SPLIT

Brush Wellman — 3-for-2
Fifth Third Bancorp — 2-for-1

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Highs and Lows

Dec. 21

NEW HIGHS—46

ASA
AmTT pfA
BankAmRlty
BlsHllPw
Boston Ed
CmRLk a
Chaln 1.20pf
Chrysler
Chrysler wt
Chrysl 2.75pf
ColGas pf B
Cooper Lab
Crown Zell
Cumm Eng
Dan River
DeanFoods
DetE 3.40pfO
Fieldcrst M
FordMot
GenAmOil
Gen Motors
HarteHnk
Howell Elec
Humana 2.50pf
IrvngBk adjpf
Lowenstn
Metromed
NatSvc Ind
NYStaEG
Newmt pfA
Norlin Corp
Olda GE
Pargas Inc
Pier 1 Impt
Porter pf
Purolator
SvceCpInt
Shapell Ind
Stevens JP
Suburb Pro
TexETr adjpf
TimeInc pfB
UnEl 4pf
Varo Inc
Vornado Inc

NEW LOWS—9

BrockHtl
Fisher Fds
GaPw 3.44pf
Munsingw
OccIP 15.50pf
OccIP 14.62pf
Orangeco
Republic Stl
USSteel adjpf

'King' Beer Budweiser Is Deposed in Canada

United Press International

TORONTO — A federal court has granted an injunction against the sale of Budweiser beer in Canada because labels claim the brand is the "king."

Carling O'Keefe Ltd. sought the injunction against Labatt Brewing, the Canadian producer of Budweiser, claiming the slogan "King of Beers" conflicted with one of its minor brands, Kingsbeer

Canadian Prices Up 0.7%

Reuters

OTTAWA — The consumer price index rose 0.7 percent in November, compared with an increase of 0.6 percent in October and an increase of 0.9 percent in November 1981, Statistics Canada said Tuesday. The November year-on-year increase was 9.8 percent, compared with 10 percent in October.

Taiwan to Relax Currency Rules

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan intends to relax banking regulations prohibiting Hong Kong residents from opening foreign currency accounts in Taiwan banks, the cabinet said Tuesday in a statement.

Designated foreign exchange banks will be able to accept foreign currency deposits from both foreign nationals and overseas Chinese living in Hong Kong. Restrictions on the entry and exit of foreign exchange from these accounts will be lifted, and no income tax will be charged on interest earned, the cabinet said.

Analysts See Mesa Bid as Low Opening Salvo

By John Crudele

Reuters

NEW YORK — General American Oil is likely to rebuff Mesa Petroleum's $40-a-share takeover bid and seek another company willing to pay a higher price, according to Wall Street analysts.

They also believe that whether or not Mesa succeeds in the latest takeover move, the company, headed by T. Boone Pickens, will reap substantial benefit from the attempt.

Mesa announced late Sunday a $520-million tender offer for a majority of General's 25.4 million shares outstanding.

Trading in General American stock on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, the first day after the offer, indicated that investors expect a new bidder. The stock closed with a gain of $8.25 a share to $43.25.

"Everybody's assuming the bid is a low-ball bid," said one risk arbitrageur. He said General American, which has no retail operations, would be a good merger partner for a large oil company looking to increase its domestic reserves.

Analysts estimate that if Mesa can acquire General American at $40 a share, it will be purchasing oil and gas reserves for about $4.57 a barrel.

They said it would cost a company between $10 and $15 a barrel to explore and develop new reserves.

"Boone has gotten himself into another no-lose situation," said Tyler Davis, an analyst with Merrill Lynch.

He said Mesa will either win oil and gas assets at a very attractive price or will sell its stake in General American to a higher bidder and make a sizable profit.

Some analysts are speculating that Mesa is trying to lure other bidders to General American in hopes of achieving a better gain on its investment.

"I'm mystified" about the $40 price, said Ralph Scheele, a Shearson/American Express analyst, adding, "Maybe they just wanted to get the ball rolling."

Mr. Pickens, in a telephone interview, said Mesa wants to acquire General American for its reserves. There is no ulterior motive for the offer, he added.

Mesa said it purchased the 1.9 million shares of General American it already owns at an average cost of $16.72 a share.

■ A Conservative Company

Thomas J. Lueck of the New York Times reported from New York:

When Algur H. Meadows ran General American Oil of Texas, there was little likelihood that the oil and gas exploration concern would be swallowed up by another oil producer.

But in the four years since the death of Mr. Meadows, a highly successful and fiercely independent oilman who rejected all offers to sell out, the company he founded has been regarded as ripe for takeover. What has attracted interest is General's rich oil reserves in the United States and a balance sheet that is almost debt-free.

Mesa's offer comes when General, like most oil companies, is troubled by surplus production capacity, declining prices and the prospect of reduced earnings. For that reason, analysts believe many independent oil concerns are vulnerable to takeovers by larger concerns at bargain prices, and General's response to Mesa's offer is being watched as a test.

The attractiveness of General as a takeover candidate issues from a conservative management strategy that had been employed by Mr. Meadows and has been maintained by the company's current management.

Unlike most independent oil companies, which have usually gone deeply into debt to finance exploration, General has accumulated almost no debt over the last five years. It has financed its exploration through cash flow.

As of June 30, the company said it had proven reserves of 80.4 million barrels of oil, with 56.3 million in the United States and 24.1 million in Canada. Its proven natural gas reserves totaled 519.4 billion cubic feet in the two countries, with 294.4 billion cubic feet of U.S. supply.

Rail Firm Bids for El Paso Shares

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Burlington Northern plans to offer $24 a share for up to 21.5 million shares of the El Paso Company, a diversified energy concern whose main business is producing natural gas. If fully subscribed, the offer would be valued at about $516 million.

The offer by Burlington, which owns the Burlington Northern Railroad, the United States' largest railroad in terms of track, seeks slightly more than 50 percent of El Paso's shares.

Burlington said that the offer is not conditioned on any minimum number of shares being tendered. It will begin Wednesday and expire on midnight Jan. 19. Burlington also said it already owns 1.1 percent of El Paso's shares, bought in the open market.

John McFall, public relations manager of El Paso, said the company would have no comment on the offer until Wednesday morning.

In the view of one analyst, the offer for El Paso reflected the longtime ambition of Richard M. Bressler, chairman of Burlington, to give a major push to the railroad's oil and gas business. Robert D. Long, railroad analyst for First Boston, said: "It comes as no surprise."

Another analyst said that it was also an attempt to close a gap in earnings that was produced when the company sold its air freight business for $177 million to Pittston in the first quarter.

In 1981 Burlington Northern Air Freight had operating income of $25.3 million on revenue of $355 million.

El Paso, which is based in Houston, had profit of $147 million on revenue of $3.9 billion in 1981. For the first nine months the company had profit of $72 million on revenue of $2.8 billion.

According to Mr. McFall, El Paso is also deeply involved in exploring for natural gas and has committed $359 million to exploration this year. It has gross holdings of 4.8 million acres (1.92 million hectares) for exploration.

OPEC's Discord Expected To Push Spot Prices Down

(Continued from Page 15)

tion," he said. "As a result, consumers shouldn't expect prices to fall.".

There was little trading on the Rotterdam spot market before OPEC issued its communiqué Monday, according to analysts. The indicated price for Saudi Arabian light, however, was $30.50 a barrel, $3.50 below the official Saudi price.

Some analysts felt that continued weak demand among consuming countries left OPEC with little choice but to postpone the difficult choices about future price and production levels. But the decision to do so until their next meeting, which is expected to come in February, will not be risk-free.

Philip K. Verleger, a senior adviser at Drexel Burnham Lambert, said that the next meeting "will be conducted under more serious circumstances."

He predicted that "over the next three to four weeks, values will fall, liftings will go way down and OPEC will experience a period of extreme pressure."

Until agreement over how much oil each of OPEC's 13 members will produce is reached, analysts agreed that Saudi Arabia and, by inference, its Aramco partners, will come under increasing pressure to reduce production further. The four Aramco partners are Texaco, Exxon, Standard Oil of California and Mobil.

Mr. Verleger estimated that their obligation to continue buying Saudi crude has cost the Aramco partners $7 billion to $8 billion this year.

Mr. Munk said: "The gut issue is whether the Saudis will continue to accept the role of swing producer."

In an effort to maintain the $34 benchmark price over the past year, experts said Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, had cut production by at least 40 percent, to around 5.1 million barrels a day. If no other OPEC members agree to cut production, Saudi Arabia would be under pressure to reduce its daily output to between 4 million and 4.5 million barrels if the 18.5 million barrel quota agreed to at Vienna is to be met.

In its latest newsletter, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported that the Aramco companies have advised Saudi Arabia that their purchases will be "significantly" reduced next year if the differential between spot and contract prices remains large.

William L. Randall, vice president and senior petroleum analyst at First Boston, said: "The decision to maintain the benchmark price will mean that the Aramco partners will be taking even less oil from Saudi Arabia.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

General Mills		
2nd Quar.	1982	1981
Revenue	1,547.	1,494.
Profits	93.1	80.4
Per Share	1.84	1.60
6 Months	1982	1981
Revenue	2,928.	2,839.
Profits	153.6	148.4
Per Share	3.04	2.94

Whittaker		
4th Quar.	1982	1981
Revenue	419.8	412.7
Profits	7.97	19.13
Per Share	0.58	1.21
Year	1982	1981
Revenue	1,670.	1,670.
Profits	58.69	69.33
Per Share	3.77	4.40

Gold Markets

Dec. 21

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	442.00	441.25	+1.05
Luxembourg	441.50	—	+1.58
Paris (12.5 kilo)	439.69	441.98	+3.69
Zurich	441.50	441.50	+1.00
London	441.75	442.25	+2.00
New York	442.25	—	+2.00

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, N.Y. Handy & Harman. U.S. dollars per ounce.

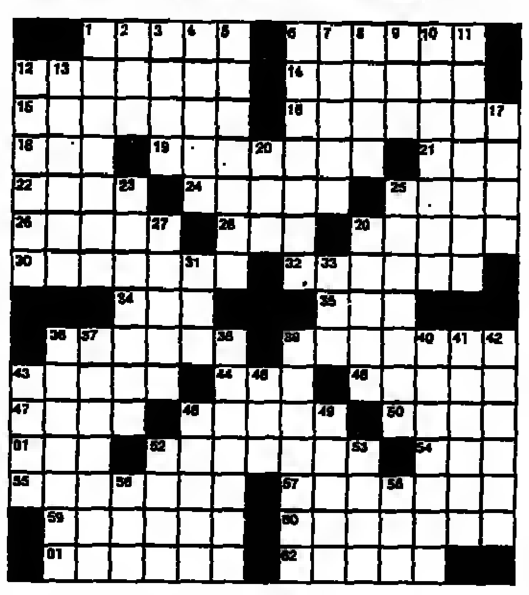
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 State of India
6 Earns
12 Oscar winner for Maggio role
14 Ballerina Markova
15 Continual
16 Joins firmly
18 Trouble
19 Business expense
21 Kennel sound
22 Hamilton's foe
24 In want
25 Hollywood notable
26 Possessing lands
28 Affirmative
29 Friendliness
30 Pieces of crockery
32 Title for Bovary
34 A Gershwin
35 Conflict
36 Campus notable
39 Slide along
43 Ships' havens
44 "Cap'n ——," Lincoln novel
46 Bailiff
47 Aussie tennis great
48 Belle or Bart
50 Play based on a Maugham tale
51 Actress Harding
52 Flap on a bridle
54 Strong stuff
55 Arranged like tiles
57 Cupidity
59 Dwell
60 Treated, as with mastic
61 Winter Olympics sights
62 Some neologisms

DOWN

1 Pyrenees republic
2 Pharmacy item
3 Short distance
4 Major crime
5 Family of actors
6 Road material
7 Mournful poem
8 Hoarfrost
9 Dessert
10 Singer who "tiptoed through the tulips"
11 Fill full
12 Devilfish
13 Bring about
17 Active
20 Small mound
23 Was fretful
25 More stylish
27 One fine Day
29 Robin —— of balladry
31 The way, to Lao-tse
33 Small tool
36 Okla. athletes
37 Good news
38 Calls it a day
39 Bombay bigwigs
40 Kind of pad
41 Show
42 Let
43 Converse with chums
45 Spread
48 "Tribute" playwright
49 Merrymaking
52 Image in a radar set
53 Tabula —— (clean slate)
56 Morale-building group for G.I.'s
58 Kobe coin



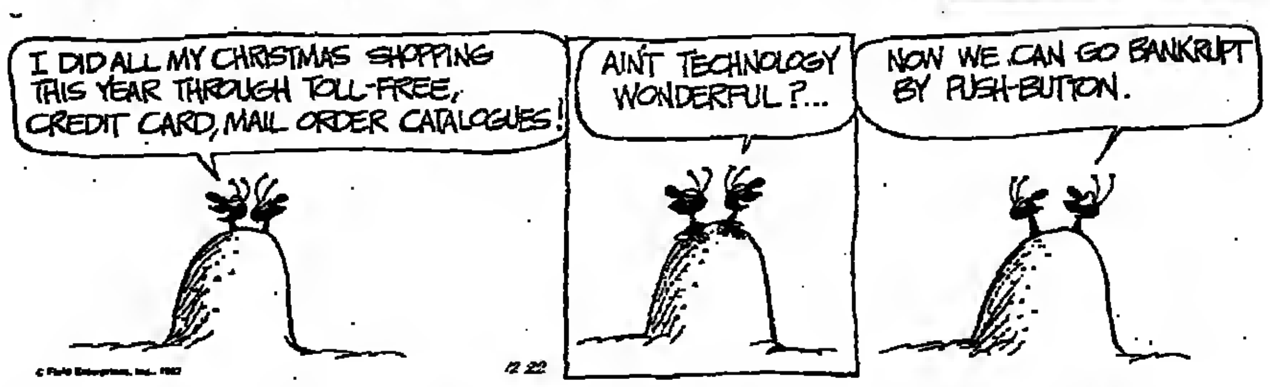
WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGARVE	14	57	6	43	Cloudy	LONDON					
ALGIERS	10	64	5	46	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	19	66	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	4	39	Overcast	MADRID	5	46	5	41	Fair
ANKARA	9	48	7	45	Overcast	MANILA	32	90	23	73	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	9	48	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	13	55	-1	30	Fair
AUCKLAND	21	70	17	63	Overcast	MIAMI	21	70	10	50	Fair
BANGKOK	26	79	14	57	Fair	MILAN	5	41	1	34	Cloudy
BEIJING	4	39	-5	23	Fair	MONTREAL	-1	30	-6	21	Snow
BEIRUT	14	57	9	48	Overcast	MOSCOW	5	41	1	34	Cloudy
BELGRADE	14	57	0	32	Fair	MUNICH	3	37	0	32	Cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	4	39	Overcast	NAIROBI	26	79	14	57	Fair
BOSTON	1	34	-4	25	Cloudy	NASSAU	24	75	10	50	Fair
BRUSSELS	5	41	4	39	Showers	NEW DELHI	22	72	7	45	Fair
BUCHAREST	7	45	-1	30	Fair	NEW YORK	-1	30	-4	25	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	3	37	Rain	NICE	13	55	9	48	Fair
BUENOS AIRES	30	54	19	66	Overcast	OSLO	4	39	2	36	Rain
CAIRO	15	64	13	54	Cloudy	PARIS	6	43	3	37	Cloudy
CAPE TOWN	25	77	24	75	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	41	2	36	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16	61	6	43	Overcast	REYKJAVIK	-9	16	-11	12	Overcast
CHICAGO	1	34	-4	25	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	28	82	20	68	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	5	41	3	37	Rain	ROME	16	61	11	52	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	7	45	Rain	SAO PAULO	25	77	18	64	Overcast
DAMASCUS	14	57	5	41	Cloudy	SEOUL	11	52	2	36	Fair
DUBLIN	4	39	3	37	Fair	SHANGHAI	16	61	2	36	Fair
EDINBURGH	4	39	2	36	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	27	81	23	73	Rain
FLORENCE	15	59	5	41	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	3	37	2	36	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	4	39	Overcast	SYDNEY	23	73	17	63	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	3	37	Showers	TAIPEI	16	61	14	57	Overcast
HARARE	28	82	17	63	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	16	61	8	46	Fair
HELSINKI	2	36	0	32	Snow	TOKYO	14	57	4	39	Cloudy
HONG KONG	30	86	13	55	Fair	TUNIS	16	61	7	45	Fair
HOUSTON	24	75	7	45	Fair	VENICE	6	43	4	39	Overcast
ISTANBUL	12	54	9	48	Fair	VIENNA	3	37	0	32	Rain
JERUSALEM	10	50	8	46	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	39	2	36	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	19	66	16	61	Overcast	WASHINGTON	7	45	-4	25	Fair
LIMA	29	54	23	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	43	2	36	Rain
LISBON	12	54	9	48	Cloudy						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

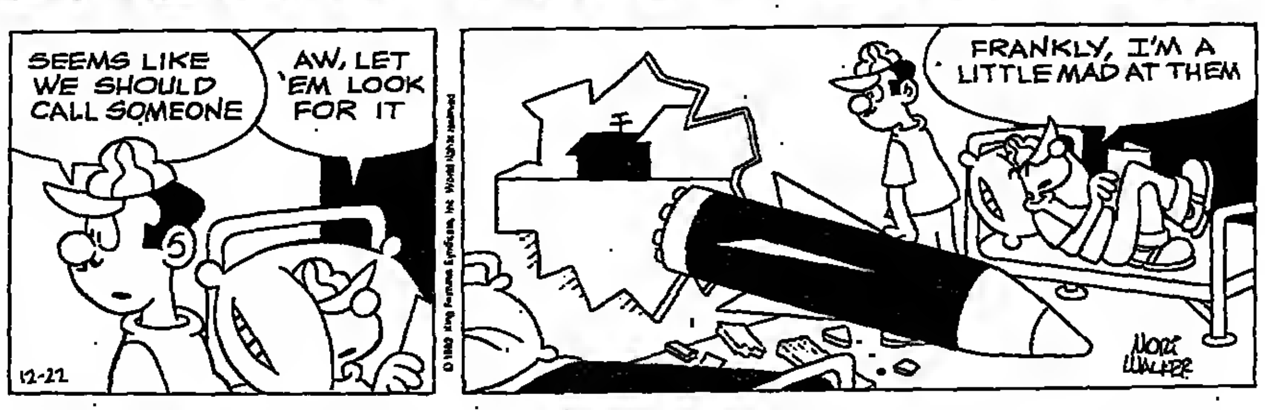
PEANUTS

B.C.



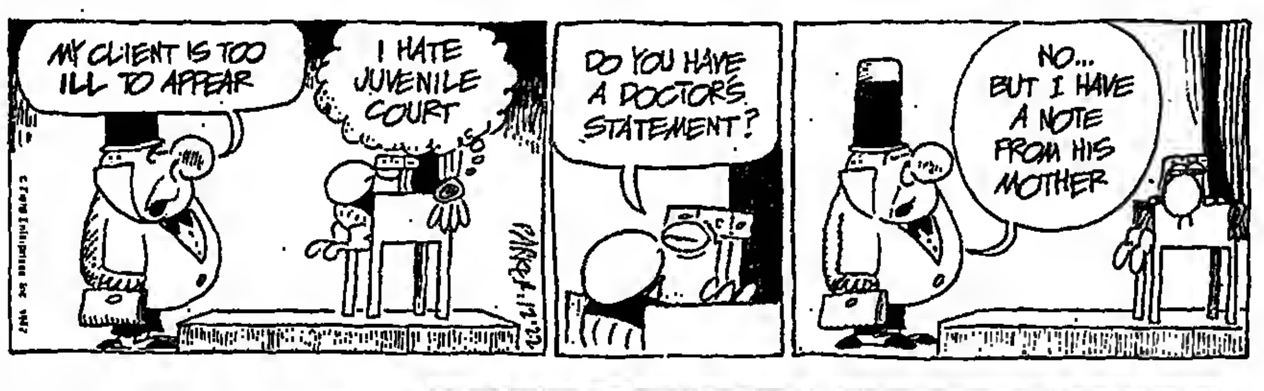
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

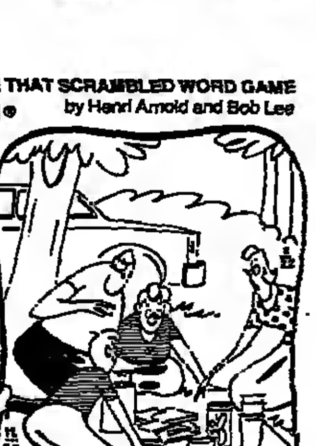
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUSKK

GYLUL

BROJEB

GEAVAS



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " ◯◯◯ " ◯◯

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: JOLLY CHAFF DECODE PESTLE
Answer: What the guy who hid his wallet in the freezer was left with—COLD CASH

DENNIS THE MENACE

"YOU'D BETTER NOT SHOUT, YOU'D BETTER NOT CRY.

"YOU'D BETTER NOT POUT AN' I'M TELLIN' YA WHY...

SANTA CLAUS DON'T LIKE CRYBABIES!"

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris

BOOKS

FINDINGS

By Leonard Bernstein. 376 pp. $17.95.
Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Joseph McLellan

"IF time had permitted . . ." Leonard Bernstein says in his preface to this collection. These words sound a leitmotif in his life today, his life as it has been for quite a while. The joy of being Bernstein, we may assume, is the ease with which he can please people — dash something off and listen to the applause. This is partly because he is extremely talented; his first drafts and rough approximations can be more enjoyable and enlightening than many another man's heavily polished work of long years. And partly because he can put the name of Leonard Bernstein, a name deeply and rightly loved and honored, on what he does.

The arts public tends to be indulgent with its celebrities — perhaps because it is easier to remember names, faces and relative ratings of status than to experience an artistic or literary event freshly and evaluate it in terms of objective standards. Once you have put in the necessary effort to become a Bernstein, a Menuhin, a Mailer or a Copland, there is a kind of inertia that sustains that status with minimal effort. And this is a blessing for the celebrity, because simply being a celebrity absorbs time and energy that once could have been put into real work.

"If time had permitted," Bernstein says — not apologizing but explaining — he would have put some "highly critical marginal notes from today's perspective" into the text of his 1939 Harvard thesis on "The Absorption of Race Elements into American Music," which occupies 63 pages of "Findings." There is plenty of margin for such notes, and it remains blank in this edition. A pity; the thesis is wordy and sententious, as such documents tend to be, but in hindsight it has a certain fascination. The young Bernstein devotes most of his attention to the integration of black ethnic elements — particularly jazz — into American classical music. While ostensibly talking about Gershwin and Copland, he forecasts a lot of the older Bernstein. His comments at 64 on how his Harvard thesis relates to what he did later in "Fancy Free," "West Side Story," "Trouble in Tahiti" and "Mass" would have made that document enormously more interesting and valuable. "But," Bernstein explains in his preface, "Time's winged chariot . . ." Time does not even permit him to finish the sentence.

The Harvard thesis, for all its shortcomings, probably is the most substantial piece of writing in the book. The collection opens with a short essay he wrote as an undergraduate at Boston Latin School and continues with some pieces of fiction and music criticism written while he was at Harvard. A psychiatrist might find some startling self-revelation in the fiction; the average wide-eyed fan will have nothing to show for his reading efforts but some amateurishly written short stories. Musicologically, there is a certain interest in the spectacle of Bernstein as a 20-year-old undergraduate taking a rather condescending attitude toward Prokofiev when his music still was quite new. "One is very thankful these days," he observes, "for a concert piece that has a finale one can whistle while leaving the hall." The only new data conveyed by this work must be data about Leonard Bernstein in 1938, and that information, like Bernstein's nonexistent notes, is marginal.

There is material of some value in this collection, to be sure. It would be hard to assemble more than 50 pieces of writing by or about Bernstein without including a certain amount of substance. There is biographical interest, for example, in the front page of The New York Times for Nov. 15, 1943, which is reproduced in a severely reduced form but can be read with a magnifying glass. At the bottom of a page otherwise devoted almost entirely to war news is the story of a 25-year-old conductor named Bernstein who substituted for Bruno Walter at the last minute in a broadcast concert.

There are tributes in various forms to friends and mentors — Marc Blitzstein, Serge Koussevitzky, Stephen Sondheim, Aaron Copland — above all, Copland, to whom Bernstein pens a tribute every few years.

There are segments of a diary devoted to the long, complex process of getting "West Side Story" from a vague idea to an opening night. There is a letter to a critic about various ways of conducting Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and there are random thoughts popping out everywhere that might be developed into something really interesting.

That is the problem, of course: the randomness, the unfinished, semi-improvised quality of almost all the writing in this collection. Most of these pages are not material to be thrown away but material to be kept in a private place for the writer, when he wants to examine where he has been and perhaps where he is going; material to be filed for further consideration and elaboration into a finished, publishable piece of work. "If there had been time . . . "

One of the problems of being Leonard Bernstein is the sheer wealth and variety of things to be done, so many things that focusing on one means neglecting dozens of others. In such a situation, lack of focus is one answer, but probably not the right one. Aided by an abundance of good photos (Bernstein is marvelously photogenic and it takes practically no time), and with a prestigious name on the title page, "Findings" probably will sell well. But it might have sold equally well, and it would be a more honest product, if it had been titled "The Leonard Bernstein Celebrity Photo Album and Scrapbook."

Joseph McLellan is the music critic of The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	SPACE, by James A. Michener	1	12
2	2010: ODYSSEY TWO, by Arthur C. Clarke	2	6
3	MISTRAL'S DAUGHTER, by Judith Krantz	7	6
4	E.T. THE EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL STORY-BOOK, by William Kotzwinkle	3	17
5	THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by Jean M. Auel	5	16
6	FOUNDATION'S EDGE, by Isaac Asimov	4	10
7	MASTER OF THE GAME, by Sidney Sheldon	6	16
8	DIFFERENT SEASONS, by Stephen King	8	20
9	CROSSINGS, by Danielle Steel	10	13
10	LIFE, THE UNIVERSE AND EVERYTHING, by Douglas Adams	11	7
11	DEADEYE DICK, by Kurt Vonnegut	9	6
12	LIFE SENTENCES, by Elizabeth Forsythe Hailey	12	6
13	GOODBYE, MICKEY MOUSE, by Len Deighton	—	1
14	THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC, by Robert Ludlum	13	38
15	SECOND HEAVEN, by Judith Guest	14	7

NONFICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	AND MORE BY ANDY ROONEY, by Andrew A. Rooney	1	9
2	JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK, by Jane Fonda	2	48
3	LIVING, LOVING AND LEARNING, by Leo Buscaglia	5	35
4	GROWING UP, by Russell Baker	8	6
5	KEEPING FAITH, by Jimmy Carter	3	7
6	MEGATRENDS, by John Naisbitt	4	6
7	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silverstein	11	37
8	LIFE EXTENSION, by Durk Pearson and Sandy Shaw	7	21
9	WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN TO GOOD PEOPLE, by Harold S. Kushner	6	45
10	THE FALL OF FREDDIE THE LEAF, by Leo Buscaglia	9	5
11	THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard and Spencer Johnson	10	12
12	HAVING IT ALL, by Helen Gurley Brown	12	5
13	ATLANTIC HIGH, by William Buckley Jr.	14	11
14	THE PATH TO POWER	—	1
15	MIRACLE AT MIDWAY, by Gordon W. Prange	15	2

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	G	A	M	A		O	L	O	T		S	I	N	I
C	A	R	O	N		R	E	T	E		E	R	O	S
H	O	U	S	E	B	O	A	T	S		D	A	L	I
E	L	M		M	O	W	S		T	A	I	N	A	N
			H	O	U	S	E	W	A	R	M	I	N	G
D	E	T	E	N	T	E		I	T	O				
A	L	O	N	E			S	N	O	W	P	L	O	W
B	L	O	C		S	P	O	O	R		R	I	V	E
S	A	L	E	S	M	E	N			H	O	N	E	D
				T	O	R		L	E	A	P	E	R	S
H	O	U	S	E	O	F	C	A	R	D	S			
E	N	L	I	S	T		A	P	I	A		M	B	A
A	S	T	A		H	O	U	S	E	F	L	I	E	S
T	E	R	N		E	R	S	E		I	A	M	B	I
S	T	A	G		R	Y	E	S		T	W	E	E	T

Fund Rise for U.K. Arts

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government is increasing support for the arts by 7 percent next year. The increase will push up the grant to Britain's Arts Council — which distributes money to individual organizations — from £86 million to £92 million ($143.12 million).

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SOUTH found herself in a shaky slam contract on the diagramed deal. Her partner had a difficult problem at his third turn. He had shown his black suits, and could not now bid no-trump since he lacked a stopper in the unbid heart suit. Many experts would bid three hearts, an off-shoot of the fourth-suit-artificial concept. South would not expect a four-card suit, for that would have been shown on the previous round.

North chose to bid three spades, thereby implying possession of a five-card suit together with five or six clubs. South then drove to six spades, which is the least evil at that level, viewing just the North-South cards. West made a greedy double, and North, a trifle ashamed of his three-spade bid, heeded the warning and retreated to six no-trump.

The contract was not a good one, but it proved to be virtually unbeatable. The heart queen was led and South correctly ducked, preparing for squeeze possibilities.

A low heart was led to the king and ace, and four rounds of spades were cashed. This was fatal to East, who had to retain three diamonds. When he parted with a club, South took her two diamond winners and finessed in clubs. The favorable position in that suit allowed the slam to come home.

The only effective defense was very difficult to find. A club lead would cut a vital line of communication to dummy, and if South then ducked a heart to prepare for a squeeze, the defense could play a diamond, leaving South's communications in ruins for squeeze purposes.

NORTH (D)
♠ A J 5 2
♡ 8 6 3
◇ 7
♣ A Q J 10 8

WEST
♠ 10 9 8 6 4 3
♡ Q J 5
◇ J 4
♣ K 6

EAST
♠ —
♡ K 9 7 2
◇ Q 10 6 3
♣ 9 7 5 4 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q 7
♡ A 10 4
◇ A K 9 8 5 2
♣ 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♡	Dbl.	6 ♠	Dbl.
6 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart queen.

SPORTS

Strand, Stenmark 1-2 in Cup Slalom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy — Stig Strand outgunned teammate Ingemar Stenmark on the second run Tuesday to spearhead Sweden's 1-2 sweep in the second men's World Cup slalom race of the season.

Strand, who placed second to Stenmark in last week's slalom at Courmayeur, Italy, clocked a winning aggregate time of 1:38.99 for his two runs down the Miramonte course.

Stenmark, an Olympic double gold medalist and a three-time overall cup champion, was three-quarters of a second slower through the second-leg course with a time of 1:39.23.

American Phil Mahre, the reigning overall World Cup champion, capitalized on a near-perfect second run to jump from 10th place to third; his aggregate was 1:39.26.

The first heat was flagged with 63 gates, while the second had 61. The course dropped 170 meters (about 550 feet).

Mahre said his second-run success, in which he posted a day's-fastest 47.13, resulted from a more aggressive style down the course.

"After the first run, I felt pretty bad standing 10th. This makes things much better," said the 25-year-old American.

"I had nothing to lose — and the course of the second run was faster, the way I like it."

Yugoslav Bojan Krizaj finished fourth in 1:39.37, ahead of Italian Paolo de Chiesa, who had an aggregate 1:39.44. Steve Mahre, Phil's twin brother, was eighth, behind Austrians Christian Orlainsky and Franz Gruber.

Stenmark, known for his second-run charges, seemed ready to complete back-to-back victories after clocking the fastest first-heat time of 50.95.

But Strand, a half-second slower than Stenmark on the first leg out, overhauled his compatriot by clocking a closing 47.54 against Stenmark's 48.28.

Strand, at first seemingly embarrassed at having defeated his friend and schoolmate (both are natives of the Swedish village of Tarnaby), finally conceded: "I had long thought of a World Cup win, and I can only say it is a wonderful experience."

Said Stenmark: "For the first time I am happy to be second."

An overnight snowfall tended to slow the course during the morning run. The second session was intermittently hampered by drifting fog.

The Associated Press

Stig Strand winning the slalom at Madonna di Campiglio, Italy.

Men's Slalom

1. Stig Strand, Sweden, 1:38.99.
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:39.23.
3. Phil Mahre, U.S., 1:39.26.
4. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 1:39.37.
5. Paolo de Chiesa, Italy, 1:39.44.
6. Christian Orlainsky, Austria, 1:39.44.
7. Franz Gruber, Austria, 1:40.52.
8. Steve Mahre, U.S., 1:40.59.
9. Michel Canac, France, 1:40.73.
10. Ivano Edalini, Italy, 1:40.84.
11. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 1:40.89.
12. Peter Popangelov, Bulgaria, 1:41.51.
13. Lars-Göran Halvorsson, Sweden, 1:41.94.
14. Jacques Lüthy, Switzerland, 1:42.27.
15. Vladimir Andreev, Soviet Union, 1:42.59.

World Cup Standings

1. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 80 points.
2. Hartl Weirather, Austria, 66.
3. Franz Klammer, Austria, and Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 60.
5. Conradin Cathomen, Switzerland, 52.
6. Stenmark and Strand, 45.
8. Urs Raber, Switzerland, 44.
9. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 38.
10. Ken Read, Canada, 37.

Raising Dickens With Christmas Spirit

ROB HUGHES

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Scrooge? . . . Wake up, Scrooge!

The ghosts of Christmas past have arranged a journey to spirit us through 8,000 miles and 35 years in the lives of two of the most celebrated soccer players who ever lived.

England's Wilf Mannion and Brazil's Garrincha have fallen on hard times since the applause of the 1950s died on them. We shall revisit them presently, after we pick up a traveling companion — a boy called Dickens — who may learn from what he sees.

Alan Dickens is 18. His Christmas is full of wonderful expectation after a thrilling scoring debut for West Ham united in the English first division on Saturday. The future beckons with abundant trappings.

But even if the boy emulates Mannion and Garrincha and becomes a maestro of the game — even if soccer gives him two full decades of recognition — well, Ebenezer old friend, let's see what lessons a small journey can hold for the likes of a Master Dickens.

Everlasting fame and fortune, humbug. Garrincha is to be found in an institution in his home state of Rio. He is a committed alcoholic, taken to his current address by ministerial order and forced to undergo "intensive treatment" against his chronic addiction.

He is reduced now to being Manoel Francisco dos Santos, the names he was born with in 1933.

There was something of Tiny Tim in Garrincha. His left leg was distorted after an operation soon after birth, but he came to use that adversity. He perfected a phenomenal swerving kick; his left-footed shots were curled with classic Brazilian cunning and his balance, acceleration and muscular elasticity gave his 5-foot-8 body a spellbinding effectiveness.

Garrincha's mark is indelibly left on three World Cups. In Sweden in 1958 he, more than Pele, staggered the world. In Chile in 1962, he won the semifinal in Santiago with a goal from 22 yards and headed in another, but was then sent off for a retaliatory foul. His head was split open by a bottle as he walked.

Another operation, trying to bolster bones fast-crumbling in the right knee, could not keep him from his third cup, in England in 1966. But by then his personal life was also crumbling.

There had been a highway accident. There were reports of drink, and of a scandal when the little bird left his wife and seven daughters (some say eight) to go off with a singer.

In Catholic Brazil, Garrincha had turned his own fame against himself. We cannot say with certainty the order of things in his downward spiral; perhaps, if he straightens himself out, he will tell us one day.

AP

Garrincha in his playing prime.

For now, there is the disturbing thought of a man whose gifts we loved trying to fight off ambulance men carrying out the commitment order a month ago . . . and the equally unnerving sound of Brazilians, who were the first to applaud him and offer the drinks, condemning him now as an "alcoholic derelict for 15 years." Merry Christmas, old pals.

Time to leave Rio. Come, Scrooge, and young Dickens, to England's cold northeast.

Wilf Mannion was a frail artist of soccer. His frame was a tiny 5-feet-6, his hair the color of corn, his balance, touch and body swerve those of a ballet dancer. Today's Mannion, is more fragile still, skeletal around the cheekbones, destitute and prematurely withered at 63 — but a man who has just rediscovered the spirit of Christmas.

Middlesbrough, the once-beloved club to which he gave 100 matchless goals and his gifted youth from 1936 to 1955, has granted him a testimonial. Liverpool will play for him next spring, a match that inspires Wilf and Bernadette Mannion to dream of their first sunshine holiday in decades.

"The most marvelous surprise," he says. "Right out of the blue."

It should finally lay to rest that acrimony that has clouded Middlesbrough's love-hate relationship with its favorite son. Mannion and his home club had been synonymous until, nearing 30, he asked for a transfer to one of a dozen top-ranked clubs that would have paid the earth to get him.

It caused a sensation. Soccer players in those days were slaves. "Why should I be chained to one club?" asked Mannion, but the system gripped him tighter. For nearly six months he went without pay in attempts to force Middlesbrough to sell him.

Later he was suspended for two years by the league for refusing to divulge the name of the famous club which, he had written in a newspaper, had offered him £3,000 (about $4,800) to defect from Middlesbrough. "I never took the bribe," he says now. "But I can see I was a fool not to tell the league."

The stigma has never really fallen away. Here was a man paid a maximum of £14 a week and £20 for each of his 26 internationals. Here was a wizard prompting England to a 10-0 victory in Lisbon, a 4-0 victory in Turin and, in front of 134,000 Glaswegians, the inspiration behind Britain's 6-1 rout of the rest of Europe.

Here was a man who'd been to war and returned to play for his country in Scotland, for which he was given a third-class rail ticket and had to sit on his suitcase the whole trip.

Ironically, the modern players he often sees as "robots" are about to play a charitable backhander now that his life's struggle — work as a laborer and a storeman being interspersed with harrowing periods on the dole and two ulcers — has mellowed.

"Everyone says the modern game is faster," he observes. "Well, they may be running faster, but the ball is moving more slowly. They don't have such instinctive use of the body that can take out four opponents.

"They get a lot of money, and good luck to them. But I doubt they get as much satisfaction as we did. Ours was a very happy life — lots of laughter."

The fun has been eroded. A dozen years ago, friends of Mannion attempted a testimonial that had to be held in a public park and raised less than £600. Everyone knew Middlesbrough had refused to allow the proceedings on the Ayresome Park pitch that for so long had been graced by the man.

Sorry to tell you, Scrooge, but the club's chairman of the time, Eric Thomas, sounded awfully like yourself: "We've players equally as eminent as Mannion was," he announced. "Once we opened the door for past internationals we'd be flooded out with applicants and, sympathetic as one might be, one can't be too lavish."

Bah! Humbug! Merry Christmas, Middlesbrough.

And very merry ones to you Wilf, and you, young Dickens. And to old Ebenezer: Whether or not he's really changed, it's worthwhile remembering that fame, like the season of goodwill, doesn't last forever and that the bills have to be paid.

Thoroughbreds and the Ability/Durability Breaking Point

By Bill Christine

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Timely Writer died on the battleground, put to death minutes after his left foreleg betrayed him.

Two months later, Landaluce expired in the wings, her life ebbing away as she waited in her stall for the next race.

The cause of death was different for these potentially great horses, but the conclusion is the same: *Equus caballus*, for all its size and splendor, is a most vulnerable species.

Most thoroughbreds weigh more than 1,000 pounds. Many stand 16 hands, which is more than five feet tall. Carrying weight — jockey and equipment — of more than 120 pounds, they reach speeds of 35 miles an hour (56 kph). Theoretically, says one expert, a horse would beat a cheetah almost every time at a distance of more than 100 yards.

Yet thoroughbreds are delicate creatures, susceptible to the worst with every breath and step they take.

Lloyd's of London, whose premiums are based on meticulously accurate mortality charts, says the average age of a horse it insures is 19.

But Lloyd's underwrites only the best of the breed. The lifespan of all horses has been estimated to be between 12 and 14 years, and some states won't allow a trainer to start a horse older than that.

Timely Writer actually got a raincheck from death before his untimely step in the Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Park in October.

In April, less than two weeks before he would have run as the favorite in the Kentucky Derby, Timely Writer was struck by colic and saved by emergency abdominal surgery.

Recently, Wickerr, a multiple-stakes winner in California, also was stricken by colic, but now appears to have recovered. "Colic might be thought of by a layman as one disease," says Dr. Robert H. Whitlock of the University of Pennsylvania, "but in fact it is 50 to 100 different diseases."

Colic is an umbrella word that covers any undiagnosed abdominal pain in a horse. "The design of a horse's stomach has been described as an accident waiting to happen," says Michael Livesey, a Canadian veterinarian, who adds that cures for colic are limited because horses can't burp or regurgitate — food materials have only one way to go in the system.

Science is, in fact, still trying to catch up in treating all horse illnesses.

When Landaluce took ill a week before she died, you kept hearing horsemen saying, "There's not much they can do for a horse." Whitlock agrees: "The horse has been left behind, I don't think anybody would argue with that. Through the years, most of the money appropriated through federal and state governments has been specifically marked for food-producing animals."

Such organizations as the Oak Tree Racing Association, which runs a monthlong race meeting at Santa Anita each fall, are trying to fill the gap. Oak Tree supplied $100,000 that helped build an equine hospital at Bay Meadows Race Course, in San Mateo, and it also issued a $500,000 grant to the University of California-Davis for a variety of thoroughbred research projects.

At Davis, an autopsy was performed on the undefeated 2-year-old Landaluce after she died in late November; Dr. Bernie Osburn attributed the death to multiple blood clots, but he ran additional tests to see if there were other causes.

"The tragic death of Landaluce shocked racing people everywhere," wrote Joe Hirsch in The Daily Racing Form, "and serves to underline how much remains to be done in the field of veterinary research. The Breeders' Cup Series" — which proposes to offer $13 million in purses during one day of racing at Hollywood Park or Santa Anita in 1984 — "will soon begin amassing a considerable amount of money for the advancement of racing. It might be appropriate for a portion of these funds to be earmarked for veterinary research, so that future stars of the magnitude of Landaluce can be saved to participate in the championship races of tomorrow."

Wayne Lukas, who trained Landaluce, said he finds death on the racetrack, while horses are in the pursuit of excellence, slightly easier to accept than his prize filly's lingering demise.

This year, it seems the breakdown rate among the celebrity horses is greater than ever before.

In the 3-year-old division alone, the attrition has been acute.

Aloma's Ruler (winner of the Preakness Stakes) and Conquistador Cielo (who won the Belmont) were forced to retire. Gato Del Sol, who captured the Kentucky Derby, didn't race after August, although a campaign at age four is on the schedule. Many of the colts who might have challenged those three are on the shelf, some of them permanently.

Bob DeBonis, a New York trainer who has saddled close to 100 winners this year, is fatalistic about the athletes who are his mealticket.

"Every horse will break down," DeBonis says. "It's just a question of how and when. The problem we are constantly dealing with is that thoroughbreds are bred for ability, not durability."

John Aiscan, an international racing authority, feels genetics have caused the heavy toll of 3-year-olds this year.

"Most of the leading representatives of the 1979 generation had the genetic makeup for unsoundness and softness," Aiscan says. "Conquistador Cielo, Timely Writer, Aloma's Ruler, Deputy Minister and Gato Del Sol, because of his dam [Peacefully]. Conquistador Cielo has a makeup for unsoundness because he represents the Native Dancer and Bold Ruler breeding cross, which can produce brilliant racehorses, but horses that make you wonder how long they will be in action."

Secretariat has not been properly mated from the soundness standpoint. He has been bred to mares by Buckpasser and Native Dancer, and that can produce precocious stock — but the question remains about how long they will continue to race.

Looking at any horse, a layman must question how the animal survives the rigors of racing. Thoroughbreds, carrying tremendous weight at high speeds, run on shinbones that are about the same size as a human's.

Other reasons frequently given for breakdowns:

- Poor conformation.
- The desire by owners, trainers and jockeys to break speed records.
- Suspect racing surfaces.
- Year-round racing.
- Medication.
- Accidents, caused simply by missteps or by traffic jams during the heat of competition.

Perrault, a top contender for this year's horse of the year honors, broke down in the Marlboro Cup for no apparent reason. "He switched leads and took a bad step," said his jockey, Laffit Pincay.

Hostage, working out between races at Churchill Downs four days before the Kentucky Derby, was pulled up by his jockey, Chris McCarron; he came back lame and never raced again.

It was one of the few times the colt had run on an off track, but his trainer, Mike Freeman, said that he was forced to work Hostage if he wanted to run him in the Derby.

Lucien Laurin, trainer of Secretariat, first Triple Crown winner in 25 years in 1973, has come out of retirement at age 70 and is conditioning horses again in Florida.

"You've got more opportunity to run horses, the seasons are longer," says Laurin. "And when you run them, you've got to run them very hard. There's more money involved and there are a lot of owners who want a lot of action."

By pure mathematics, there will be more breakdowns because more horses are running in more races each year. In the last 20 years, the number of horses foaled in the United States has increased 61 percent to 37,000 yearly, while the number of races has increased 43 percent to nearly 71,000 a year.

Joseph O'Dea, a veterinarian and member of the New York State Racing and Wagering Board, is concerned about the quality of the breed and believes that fewer horses should be allowed to become stallions.

Only 5 percent of all male thoroughbreds reach stud, but O'Dea feels that even percentage is high. On breakdowns, says O'Dea, "Speed is the killer. The old-time horses might have also broken down if they had been subjected to the early pressure for speed that American horses face now."

Nevada Has 8-Count Rule

The Associated Press

CARSON CITY, Nevada — Gov. Bob List signed into effect on Monday a rule providing for a mandatory standing eight-count if a referee thinks a boxer might otherwise suffer serious injury.

A referee may order the count and then consult with a state athletic commission doctor to determine whether a bout should continue. The eight-count order may come at any point in a fight.

On Dec. 10, the commission adopted the that rule and two other changes, a 90-second break between rounds and a 45-day layoff and brain scan for boxers who are knocked out. Only List's signature was required on the eight-count and 45-day layoff rules; the state Legislature will have the final say on a 90-second break, which would increase by 30 seconds the break between rounds.

The changes follow the death last month of South Korean fighter Duk Koo Kim, knocked unconscious by World Boxing Association lightweight champion Ray Mancini in Las Vegas. Kim died from a cerebral blood clot.

The Associated Press

Wes Chandler, above, set a club record of 250 yards in receptions and quarterback Dan Fouts passed for 435 yards as the San Diego Chargers defeated the Cincinnati Bengals, 50-34, Monday night. Chandler, scoring on receptions of 66 and 38 yards, finished with 10 catches and the eighth highest yards-receiving total in National Football League history. James Brooks had three touchdowns rushing as the Chargers compiled a total of 661 yards, another team mark. Bengal quarterback Ken Anderson hit on 40 of his 56 passes, good for 416 yards and two touchdowns.

College Basketball Polls

United Press International

NEW YORK — The United Press International board of coaches' top 20 college basketball ratings (first-place votes and records in parentheses):

1. Virginia (32) (8-0)	587
2. Kentucky (7) (7-0)	525
3. UCLA (1) (5-0)	487
4. Memphis St. (7-0)	444
5. Indiana (7-0)	413
6. Missouri (6-0)	376
7. Alabama (5-0)	275
8. St. John's (9-0)	270
9. Iowa (6-1)	233
10. Tennessee (6-0)	198
11. Louisville (7-1)	148
12. Georgetown (6-2)	143
13. Syracuse (8-0)	141
14. Arkansas (6-0)	132
15. No. Carolina St. (4-0)	69
16. Villanova (3-2)	56
17. Houston (4-2)	46
18. Nevada-Las Vegas (5-0)	45
19. San Diego St. (6-0)	22
20. West Virginia (8-0)	17

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records and total points:

1. Virginia (49)	8-0	1,075
2. Kentucky (5)	7-0	1,010
3. UCLA	5-0	932
4. Memphis St.	7-0	920
5. Indiana	7-0	857
6. Missouri	6-0	752
7. St. John's	9-0	671
8. Alabama	5-0	646
9. Tennessee	6-0	584
10. Iowa	6-1	573
11. Georgetown	6-2	483
12. Arkansas	5-0	463
13. Syracuse	8-0	452
14. Louisville	7-1	441
15. No. Carolina St.	4-0	334
16. West Virginia	8-0	248
17. Nevada-Las Vegas	6-0	246
18. Villanova	3-2	171
19. Houston	4-2	100
20. Tulsa	5-1	43

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
L.A. Raiders	6	1	0	.857	192	156
Cincinnati	5	2	0	.714	173	140
Miami	5	2	0	.714	137	114
N.Y. Jets	5	2	0	.714	190	115
San Diego	5	2	0	.714	210	154
Buffalo	4	3	0	.571	121	97
New England	4	3	0	.571	99	101
Pittsburgh	4	3	0	.571	130	111
Cleveland	3	4	0	.429	99	131
Seattle	3	4	0	.429	104	172
Denver	2	5	0	.286	127	186
Kansas City	2	5	0	.286	136	145
Houston	1	6	0	.143	95	190
Baltimore	0	6	1	.077	80	158
NATIONAL CONFERENCE						
Dallas	6	1	0	.857	179	90
Washington	6	1	0	.857	135	118
Atlanta	5	2	0	.714	170	136
Green Bay	4	2	1	.643	164	135
Minnesota	4	3	0	.571	142	129
St. Louis	4	3	0	.571	111	121
Detroit	3	4	0	.429	133	129
New Orleans	3	4	0	.429	84	127
N.Y. Giants	3	4	0	.429	117	112
Tampa Bay	3	4	0	.429	109	134
Chicago	2	5	0	.286	94	122
Philadelphia	2	5	0	.286	143	149
San Francisco	2	5	0	.286	163	172
L.A. Rams	1	6	0	.143	153	196

Monday's Result

San Diego 50, Cincinnati 34

Sunday's Games

Cleveland at Houston
Detroit at Tampa Bay
Green Bay at Atlanta
New England at Pittsburgh
N.Y. Giants at St. Louis
San Francisco at Kansas City
Seattle at Cincinnati
Washington at New Orleans
N.Y. Jets at Minnesota
Baltimore at San Diego
Chicago at L.A. Rams
Denver at L.A. Raiders
Philadelphia at Dallas

Monday's Game

Buffalo at Miami

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Patrick Division						
NY Isles	18	13	6	136	114	42
Philadelphia	17	12	5	132	110	39
Washington	15	9	9	124	113	39
NY Rangers	17	14	3	141	127	37
Pittsburgh	9	18	6	109	149	24
New Jersey	7	22	7	101	160	21
Adams Division						
Montreal	20	6	6	159	119	46
Boston	19	9	6	140	104	44
Buffalo	15	13	6	130	117	36
Quebec	15	14	4	132	149	34
Hartford	10	18	4	110	150	24
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Chicago	22	5	6	134	106	50
Minnesota	19	8	7	150	122	45
St. Louis	12	20	3	122	135	27
Detroit	7	28	8	97	138	22
Toronto	5	19	6	103	142	16
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	14	11	7	164	141	39
Vancouver	13	14	7	128	130	33
Winnipeg	14	15	3	133	137	31
Los Angeles	13	15	5	114	129	31
Calgary	11	19	6	141	154	28

Monday's Result

N.Y. Rangers 6, Pittsburgh 3 (Pavelich (18), Allison (5), McClanahan (11), Rogers (19), Don Maloney (17), Andersson (3); Carlyle (9), Graham (1), Kehoe (15).

NHL Scoring Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Gretzky, Edm.	26	58	84
M.Stastny, Que.	26	32	58
P.Stastny, Que.	25	32	57
Bossy, N.Y.I.	26	27	53
Savard, Chi.	14	38	52
Rogers, N.Y.R.	19	28	47
Kurri, Edm.	20	25	45
Pederson, Bos.	21	23	44
Nilsson, Cal.	14	30	44
Francis, Har.	13	31	44

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

OAKLAND—Acquired Jerry King, pitcher, from Boston to complete an earlier trade. Released Preston Hanna, pitcher.

National League

ATLANTA—Announced the signing of Pete Falcone, pitcher, to a two-year contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

ATLANTA—Waived Sam Pellom, forward.

CLEVELAND—Waived Paul Mokeski, center.

DETROIT—Placed Scott May, forward, on waivers. Reactivated Kent Benson, forward-center.

MILWAUKEE—Placed Armond Hill, guard, on waivers.

WASHINGTON—Placed Frank Johnson, guard, on the injured list. Signed Kevin Porter, guard.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

HARTFORD—Sent Paul Marshall, left wing, to Binghamton of the American Hockey League.

NEW JERSEY—Recalled Lindsay Middlebrook, goaltender, and John Wensink, left wing, from Wichita of the Central Hockey League. Sent Shawn MacKenzie, goaltender, to Wichita.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
Philadelphia	20	5	.800	—
Boston	20	6	.769	½
Washington	13	11	.542	6½
New Jersey	13	12	.520	7
New York	8	17	.320	12
Central Division				
Milwaukee	17	9	.654	—
Detroit	15	12	.556	2½
Atlanta	12	12	.500	4
Chicago	9	16	.360	7½
Indiana	9	16	.360	7½
Cleveland	3	21	.125	12½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	18	10	.643	—
Kansas City	14	9	.609	1½
Dallas	11	13	.458	5
Utah	11	15	.423	6
Denver	10	15	.400	6½
Houston	4	20	.167	12
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	19	6	.760	—
Seattle	19	6	.760	—
Portland	15	11	.577	4½
Phoenix	14	11	.560	5
Golden State	11	15	.423	8½
San Diego	4	21	.160	15

Monday's Result

Utah 119, Kansas City 117 (Wilkins 35, Schayes, Griffith 21; E.Johnson 39, Drew 17).

NBA Leaders

SCORING	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Dantley, Uth.	22	233	210	676	30.7
English, Den.	25	301	126	730	29.2
Gervin, S.A.	28	292	219	807	28.8
Theus, Chi.	25	264	137	677	27.1
Bird, Bos.	26	258	116	637	24.5
Issel, Den.	25	218	144	583	23.3
Cummings, S.D.	20	188	86	462	23.1
Malone, Phi.	25	198	178	574	23.0
Free, Cle.	20	171	109	451	22.6
Thomas, Det.	27	233	124	596	22.1
Carroll, G.S.	24	215	99	529	22.0
Griffith, Uth.	22	212	43	482	21.9
Erving, Phi.	25	226	94	546	21.8
Short, G.S.	26	224	115	563	21.7

TEAM OFFENSE	G	Pt.	Avg
Denver	25	3001	120.0
Los Angeles	25	2924	117.0
Chicago	25	2911	116.4
Philadelphia	25	2875	115.0
Detroit	27	3064	113.0
Dallas	24	2711	113.0
Boston	26	2925	112.5
Golden State	26	2893	111.3
Kansas City	22	2446	111.2
Utah	25	2758	110.3
San Diego	25	2743	109.7
Seattle	25	2738	109.5
San Antonio	28	3063	109.4
Portland	26	2819	108.4
Milwaukee	26	2807	108.0
Indiana	25	2646	105.8
New Jersey	25	2608	104.3
Phoenix	25	2600	104.0
Washington	24	2443	101.8
Atlanta	24	2399	100.0
Cleveland	24	2354	98.1
New York	25	2414	96.6
Houston	24	2303	96.0

TEAM DEFENSE	G	No.	Avg
New York	25	2452	98.1
Phoenix	25	2501	100.0
Washington	24	2406	100.3
Milwaukee	26	2647	101.8
Seattle	25	2551	102.0
Atlanta	24	2467	102.8
New Jersey	25	2604	104.2
Boston	26	2718	104.5
Portland	26	2721	104.7
Philadelphia	25	2620	104.8
San Antonio	28	3001	107.2
Houston	24	2582	107.6
Cleveland	24	2604	108.5
Los Angeles	25	2733	109.3
Kansas City	22	2416	109.8
Indiana	25	2776	111.0
Detroit	27	3018	111.8
Dallas	24	2730	113.8
Golden State	26	2962	113.9
Utah	25	2885	115.4
San Diego	25	2948	117.8
Chicago	25	3038	121.5
Denver	25	3065	122.6

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued From Back Page)

OBSERVER

Cold, Hard Safety Net

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The only Santa Claus I've seen so far this season was wearing a blue suit and a badge, and he was being interviewed on television in Penn Station where he works as a railroad cop. It was in the morning's wee hours, the time when Santa traditionally performs his ancient charities, and the station had a silent, abandoned look.

When the camera scanned the interior, though, you could see that while it was quiet all right, abandoned it wasn't. All around, down long corridors and against silent walls, people were snuggled — well, not deep in their beds, to be sure, but wrapped in their coats on floors of stone.

Sure, the cop said, if you went by the book you ought to throw them all out onto the street, but he didn't do that. Couldn't do that. Out on the street these late December mornings temperatures go down below freezing.

Bedding on a railroad station floor might not be a heated water bed under eiderdown, but it was better than frostbite. His policy was to let them dream for a couple of hours, then wake them, tell them to move on and watch them shuffle to another corner, another corridor, and bed down again.

•

The reporting for this Christmas story was done by Gabe Pressman, one of the few ornaments of the local television news industry, if only because he so often seems to be covering a real city rather than Mindless Fluffland, which absorbs most of his colleagues.

In a minute or two, though, Pressman's line to the real world was cut off, and there was a gent peddling mink Christmas gifts at $4,000 per coat.

The $4,000 Christmas package is as real in New York, and most other places in the country, as people sleeping on stone floors. A few nights after the Pressman story, the network news did a story on homelessness in the United States. With more and more people being dumped by the failing economy, homelessness may soon become almost as popular with TV news as arson and touring film stars.

The network story dealt with a congressional hearing, and there was film of two or three articulate street people trying to tell congressmen what it was like sleeping on railroad station floors. This was followed immediately by a commercial for a wristwatch built into a gold coin. The price was not mentioned, probably on the theory that if price was a consideration, you couldn't afford it.

How are we supposed to respond, sitting in the parlor, when we are jerked without benefit of decompression chamber between these two visions of the United States? Yes, this is a country where people would freeze to death except for the kindness of decent cops, and of course we know there are plenty of you out there so anxious to be rid of excess money that you'd be ecstatic to splurge on a new mink, another watch.

My guess is that most of us don't respond at all. We've been too numbed by television's constant flow of images juxtaposing misery with luxury cars and new improved panty hose.

I probably wouldn't have noticed either if I hadn't been on Fifth Avenue the other day watching shoppers hurry home with their treasures and noticed that they were impeded by having to step around the bodies of homeless people at rest on the sidewalks.

If we had film of this sort of thing from Moscow, wouldn't it be widely screened as evidence of the failure of Communism? Does the juxtaposition on television of stone beds and gold coins for wrist decoration tell us something depressing about the failures of capitalism?

In a large part of the world outside the Communist zones, the message surely wouldn't be helpful to our cause, but we can always fall back on the explanation that while capitalism may not be perfect, it's still better than anything else on the market.

This may go down successfully in some countries struggling to survive, but it's embarrassing to have to settle for such faint self-praise here at home. Even President Reagan, the St. George of embattled capitalism, once thought he could rescue it without causing misery and desperation.

His famous "safety net" would see to that, he promised. It was a restful idea, the safety net. It suggested lying in a hammock, secure until the great engines of capitalism recalled everyone to work.

The reality is a patch of stone floor in a railroad station and a decent cop willing to let you dream for two hours before waking you up. Some safety. Some net.

New York Times Service

Jessica Lange

Two Extraordinary Performances Put Her Memories Of the Dismal Years After 'King Kong' Behind Her

By Aljean Harmetz

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Christmas tree is small and temporary, decorated with only a half-dozen white angels with golden wings. Jessica Lange will be home in Minnesota for Christmas, and this red, rented house in a California canyon is temporary, too.

What apparently is not temporary is Lange's career as a movie star. Directors and producers who ridiculed her four years ago are "developing projects" for her now, the result of two extraordinary performances that have just reached movie theaters — her wayward, headstrong, doomed movie actress Frances Farmer in "Frances" and her soft, submissive, casually sensual foil to Dustin Hoffman in "Tootsie."

At 33, she is near the top of the movie industry's short list of female stars; probably her only competition for roles now, as well as for the 1982 Academy Award as best actress, is Meryl Streep.

At Christmas six years ago, things were different. Then, she was the plaything of "King Kong," as disposable a bauble as any of the angels on her tree.

"I was so incredibly naive about what was business and what was caring in Hollywood," she recalls. "It turns out it was all business. 'King Kong' took one year, including a six-week publicity tour around the world. I was doing 12 or 14 interviews a day. And then it was over, and I was all alone at the Pierre Hotel in New York, and everybody had gone and left me. It was finished. I got my lesson in the expendability of the human spirit in Hollywood."

Lange: "My lesson in the expendability of the human spirit."

If she doesn't have it all now, she certainly has quite a lot — beauty, talent, fame and a 21-month-old daughter. The baby climbs her lap. A kitten, rescued from the pound a few days earlier, burrows into the pillows at her shoulder.

"I didn't get another part for two years after 'King Kong,'" Lange says. "I decided to go back to New York and pick up acting classes, where Hollywood had interrupted me. I had a contract with Dino De Laurentiis, and he paid me a salary so I didn't have to support myself as a waitress anymore."

Two years before "King Kong," she had sat in an acting class and watched fellow students do a scene between a mother and a daughter set in an insane asylum. After a search, she found the book from which they had excerpted their scene, Frances Farmer's autobiography, "Will There Really Be a Morning?" From then on she talked about the tragedy of a rebellious actress railroaded into a madhouse to any director who would listen.

But Bob Fosse, who revived her career by giving her a small part as the Angel of Death in "All That Jazz" in 1979, wasn't interested in a woman sliding down a self-destructive path she had greased herself. Nor was Robert Rafaelson, even after he had cast Lange as the slatternly murderess in his "The Postman Always Rings Twice" in 1981. But Graeme Clifford, the film editor on "Postman" and a man looking for his first picture to direct, was extremely interested.

The real Frances Farmer spent seven years in insane asylums, but Lange's Frances Farmer is totally sane. "She was very high-strung and had overpowering elements in her personality of self-destruction, but she was a real warrior," says Lange admiringly. "It was misguided heroics. There are certain battles that aren't worth fighting, but Frances never let anything slide."

"I was," she adds, "raised with women — a mother, an aunt — who let things slide by. My fear of unpleasant things when I was a child, avoidance at all costs, was so great that if I anticipated an embarrassing moment coming up for a character on a television show, I had to leave the room. That kind of 'I won't say anything' settles in your heart and fills the well of rage. I don't let it happen anymore."

What amazed most critics about Lange's "Frances" was the extraordinary intelligence with which she endowed her character. Nothing in her previous roles had prepared them for it. In Hollywood, particularly, beauty is expected to be shallow.

Lange doesn't find the docile young woman she plays in "Tootsie" nearly so admirable as Frances Farmer. "It angers me when I run into women who are totally submissive, completely dependent," she says. "What angers me more are men who like that kind of woman. I'm 180 degrees opposite. I don't have an ounce of masochism in my pioneer upbringing."

The differences between 1938, when Frances Farmer defied Hollywood, and 1982 are instructive. Jessica Lange's lifestyle would not have been tolerated for a minute 40 years ago. She did not start divorce proceedings against her husband until she was pregnant with Alexandra, Mikhail Baryshnikov's daughter. Although she and Baryshnikov have been together for six years, they are not married, and they zealously protect their privacy. "We have been physically separated a lot," she says. "But we are still together. I'll join him in New York in January."

When she was in high school, she sat on the porch of her parents' home in the smallest of small towns in Minnesota "and saw lawn mowers and heard dogs barking and felt if I had to live there anymore it would kill me."

"When I lived in Paris for two years and came back for Christmas, there was a band around my heart, and I prayed, 'Don't make me have to stay here.'" Now she can hardly wait to get home. "The other day I reread my final thesis for high school English, an extensive autobiography I wrote at the height of my rebellion. At the bottom the instructor had written, 'Not all traditions in life should be disregarded.' My most powerful connection is to Minnesota, to that part of the land. I have a certain love for it I have for nothing else."

She realizes it is Alexandra — mouth stuffed with banana, fist reaching for the reluctant cat — who is the bridge. "I've built a log cabin there. I want to give my daughter my same small-town upbringing. How does it work, this thing of mates, partners, male and female? I want a strong marriage, a partnership, more kids, a family, generations caring for generations. I still have my grandparents. At 93 and 89 years old, they're still the hub of the family. You know if a car comes down the road it will be family, my aunt bringing vegetables from her garden or my cousin bringing venison."

There is, she says a little ruefully, "a long history of marriage in my family." Her grandparents just celebrated their 71st wedding anniversary. It is her own generation that has brought the first divorces and the first abandonment of the land. None of her parents' brothers or sisters "strayed more than 30 miles."

She has strayed much farther, an interior as well as exterior journey. Now she will tuck Alexandra under her arm and go back once more.

PEOPLE

Exit Sherry Lansing

Sherry Lansing, whose departure had been rumored for several months, is ending her tenure as the president of 20th Century-Fox Productions. The studio had been doing poorly at the box office lately with such films as "Author! Author!" and "Monsignor." **Alan J. Hirschfield**, 20th Century-Fox chairman, who did not name a successor for Lansing as president, said she would announce her new job later. In the meantime, Lansing, a former model, will remain with Fox for up to 30 days to help with the transition. Lansing two years ago became the first woman production boss of a major film studio.

The Associated Press

Sherry Lansing

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"Gandhi" and "Tootsie" dominated the 1982 New York Film Critics Circle awards, shutting out the popular "E.T., the Extra-Terrestrial." **Ben Kingsley**, who played the title role in the biographical "Gandhi," was named best actor by the critics. **Meryl Streep**, who played a Polish woman haunted by the Holocaust in "Sophie's Choice," was named best actress for her performance. **Sydney Pollack**, the director of "Tootsie," was named best director. "Time Stands Still," a Hungarian film about teen-age rebellion in the 1960s, was named the best foreign movie.

•

The composer **John Williams** has signed a contract with the Boston Pops Orchestra that will retain him as conductor through 1987. "It seems appropriate that after three happy years of getting to know this great orchestra, and their getting to know me, that we look at this as a long-term commitment," Williams said. Williams, who joined the Pops in January 1980, succeeding the late **Arthur Fiedler**, has composed music for more than 65 motion pictures, including "Star Wars," "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" and "E.T., the Extra-Terrestrial." . . . **Mike Wallace** has just signed a five-year contract to continue on "60 Minutes" for CBS. According to Newsweek, one CBS source puts Wallace's salary in the final year at $1 million.

•

The actress **Eileen Brennan** will undergo therapy at home after being discharged from a Los Angeles hospital following nearly two months of treatment for injuries suffered when she was hit by a car. The 48-year-old actress was released from the hospital Monday. She was injured Oct. 27 when she was struck by a car after dining at a restaurant with **Goldie Hawn**. . . . **Katharine Hepburn**, who fractured an ankle in a car accident a week ago, is learning how to walk with crutches and plans to be home for Christmas, a hospital spokesman said in Hartford, Connecticut. The four-time Academy Award winning actress and her secretary, **Phyllis Wilbourn**, 73, were injured Dec. 13 when a car driven by Hepburn skidded off a wet road in Old Saybrook and struck a telephone pole.

•

Adolf Hitler's antipathy toward disrobing before anyone was so great he even refused to take his clothes off for a physical examination. He took about a dozen pills a day for constipation that caused stomach and intestinal cramps but the pills did not do much good and he had constant headaches; he couldn't sleep, and his arms and legs shook as if they had a life of their own. His personal physician, **Dr. Theo Morell**, who treated him from 1936 until shortly before Hitler killed himself in his Berlin air raid shelter in 1945, gave him so many injections it was difficult to find a vein he could use. All this is in a biography of Morell by **Ottmar Katz**, "Dr. Morell, Hitler's Personal Physician," which says Hitler had so much faith in the doctor, even though he was suspected of having a Jewish great-grandparent, that he took off his clothes for a physical examination. But he refused to allow X-rays to be taken of his stomach and intestines.

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1982 FOLIO 531

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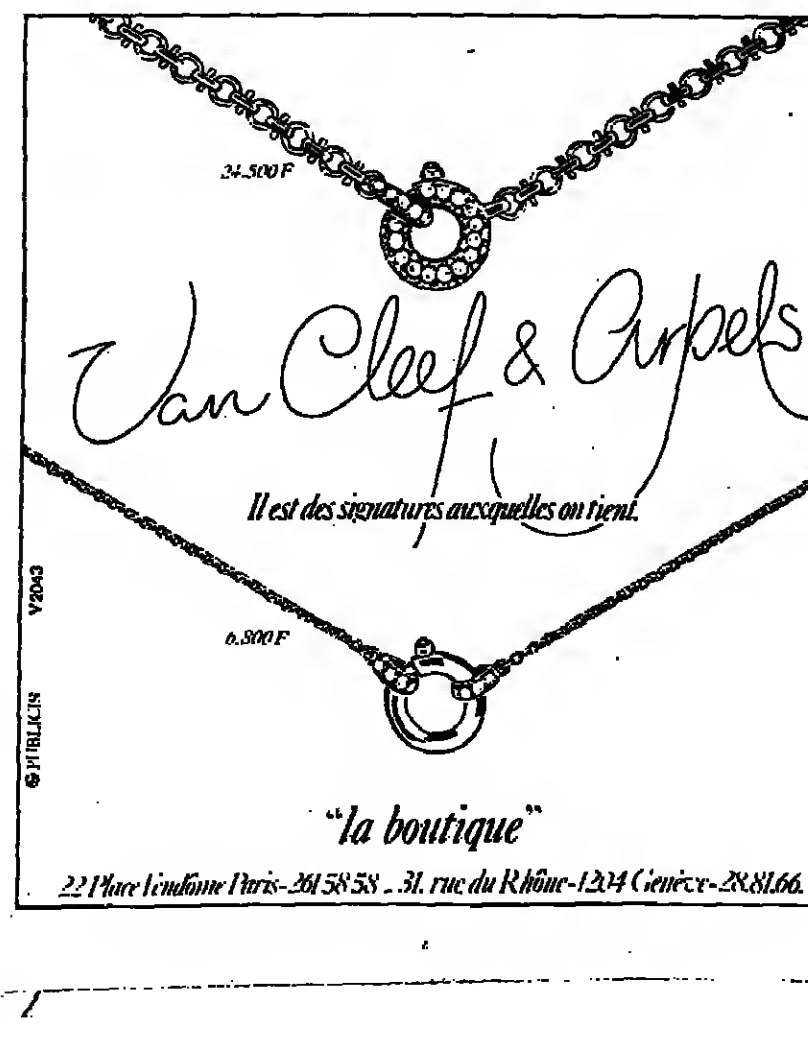

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